IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,104.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
8th Nov.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MARMORA ...	10550
15th ..	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
22nd ..	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ..	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ..	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ..	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ..	PERSIA	8000	.....	..
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA	10550
10th ..	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ..	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ..	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ..	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ..	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ..	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ..	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ..	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10550
21st ..	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ..	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA ...	7000	.....	...
4th ..	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ..	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ..	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ..	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
25th ..	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ..	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ..	PERSIA	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	301 or 195	501 or 342
To LONDON ...	627 or 554	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Birmingham A & C	7477	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Calcutta A & C	7620	17th Mar	16th Mar
Trafford Hall A	6321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester A & C	5650	.....	25th Mar
City of Paris A & C	9200	13th April	11th Apr
City of Bristol A & C	5266	.....	27th Apr
City of Lahore A & C	6872	.....	29th Apr
City of Birmingham A&C	7477	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd. Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway, Engineers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay on account of steamers, provided it is usual to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordderutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Bates, Fazon, Fazon, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2185	Friday 7th Nov.	6 a. m.	direct.
Lunga	2181	Mon. 10th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.M.
Kola	1201	Thurs. 13th Nov.	9 a. m.	C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi

† Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 13th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barula," 3,148 tons, on Tuesday the 11th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Duba, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3306	Thursday 13th Nov
*Pentakota	3418	,, 27th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 11th Dec.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S "Virawa," 3,360 tons, on or about 15th November, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
6th November, 1913.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

Shanghai, Hongkew.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilhling
Lioyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	10th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	15th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
*Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	19th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Ciunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 300
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 570 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
,, London via Trieste	,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about 1913.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	6th Nov.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON. ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

LEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections.

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, pain in swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. (Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, SYCHLLA, AND POONA

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER	
CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Serpmban
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the reamining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tiflis
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOW TO COOK IN CASSEROLE DISHES

"This volume should be in every household."—Weekly Scotsman.

BY

MARION HARRIS NEIL

Published by W. and R. Chambers at 3/6 net.

We are not booksellers, we sell Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware and Electro-plate and it is in connection with the last-named commodity and Casserole Dishes chiefly that we offer this book free of charge to every purchaser of a Casserole Dish as advertised by us.

Banish from memory, please, the old idea of a casserole which was a preparation of minced fish, flesh or vegetable cased in rice, potato, maccaroni, &c.

THE CASSEROLE TO-DAY

Has become the modern fashionable

EARTHENWARE DISH

Cooking "EN CASSEROLE" is a term which signifies dishes cooked and served in the same earthenware utensil, and as Marion Harris Neil says, "the eye has much to do with the palate," and that a dish served in an attractive form is likely to prove much more pleasing to the taste than a carelessly offered one," the holders or Casserole Electro-plated mounts offered by us in which the Casseroles are placed when removed from the oven and taken to the table, are examples of genuine artistic merit.

With the aid of Marion Harris Neil's book "How to cook in Casserole Dishes," every housewife will quickly realise how delicious food cooked in this way is and the sooner the casserole becomes an indispensable part of your kitchen outfit the better, for it makes for economy—economy of material, time and labour.

Price List of Casserole Dishes on application.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS. WATCHMAKERS. &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED.

FINEST SELECTION

OF

PRESENTATION BOXES

OF

CHOCOLATES.

PRICES from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

ALSO A FINE SELECTION OF

VIENNA CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated juice of the Olive and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	6
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	13	0
Do. do. 5 ,,	,, ...	7	8
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, ...	3	0
Do. do. 1 ,,	,, ...	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 2 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	.. ..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..	.. ..	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	.. ..	1	8

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, E.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

AS MONDAY, 10th November, 1913, is a public holiday, 470 Up on that day will run to Ordinary Week Day Timings leaving Matheran at 7-45 and arriving at Neral at 9-17.

2. On TUESDAY, it will leave Matheran at 7-25 and arrive at Neral at 8-57 to connect with the Lonavla Express.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th November, 1913.

NOTICE.

RE MESSRS. DHARSI BHIMJI.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors of the firm of Dharsi Bhimji are requested to call at the Pedhi or place of business of the abovenamed firm at Khand Bazar, Kazi Syed Street, during business hours on any day between the 15th and 22nd instant, to receive payment of the amounts due to them by the said firm.

Every creditor is requested to produce the Promissory Note or other document or writing which he holds in respect of his claim and to hand over the same to the firm at the time of payment.—Dated the 5th day of November, 1913.

LITTLE, & Co.,
Attorneys for Dharsi Bhimji.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 602 of 1913.

Re KESRIMUL BALCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Jain Marwadi Inhabitant, residing at Marwari Bazar, out of Fort, and carrying on business in the name, style and firm of BALCHAND KANIRAM and BALCHAND KESRIMUL, in Bombay, and in the name of KESRIMUL RATANCHAND, at Burdwan, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed KESRIMUL BALCHAND has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 5th day of November, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 5th November, 1913.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1913, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of November, 1913, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1913.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3¼ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

*6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.

*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

LOVE IN OLD BRABANT.
WIFFLES IN A WAYWARD HUSBAND.
THE WELSH COLLIERY DISASTER.
THE "VOLTURNO" DISASTER.
6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 P.M.

IN AID OF THE NEW BUILDING FUND.
Under the patronage of
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

A GRAND OPEN AIR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
TO BE HELD ON
23rd NOVEMBER, 1913, at 9 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE
NEW ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME,
ON THE PREMISES OF
THE FOUNDLING HOME, MAZAGON.

Latest Songs, Mandoline Quartette, Song Duets, Dialogues, &c., &c., to be followed by the most comic Baboscities termed
"VENKATRAO."

VICTORIA BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Fees of admission:—Reserved, Rs. 3; First Class, Rs. 2; Second, Re. 1; Children under 10 years, half rates.

Tickets may be had at the Home, Messrs. ROSE & Co., SOUNDY & Co., Messrs. B. X. and L. M. FURTADOS, and EXAMINER PRESS, Bombay.

REFRESHMENTS.

Soda and Lemon ...one anna.
Ginger and Raspberry...two annas.
Cakes ... ...one & two annas.
Ice-cream ... ...two annas.

WINES. SPIRITS. &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beverage
Obtainable Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT

"Better get Good Strength."
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.
Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!
Price Re. 1 per box.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW, at 9-15 Sharp.
"THE PINK LADY"
The Success of the Two Hemispheres.
The Rage of America.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy
"THE DAIRY MAIDS"
From the Apollo Theatre, London.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, November 10th and 11th.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Screamingly Funny Musical Farce
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
From the Lyric Theatre, London.
WEDNESDAY, November 12th.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Highly Romantic Musical Comedy
"PRINCESS CAPRICE"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
THURSDAY, Nov. 13th.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success
"THE SUNSHINE GIRL"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Re. 1.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 P.M.
Performance Commences at 9-15 sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & CO.
Look out for the Bandmann Londoners in the latest London
RAGTIME REVUES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE MAUD ALLAN
CHERNIAVSKY COMPANY
Under the Direction of
W. ANGUS MacLEOD.
MONDAY, NOV. 24TH.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFULL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.
BOX PLANS NOW OPEN
MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO, JAN, MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
THE RENOWNED,
Pianist, Violinist and Cellist.
COMPLETE CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME
NIGHTLY.
PRICES:—Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60. Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7. Dress Circle Rs. 6.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
MANAGER:—HOWARD EDIE.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I. M. S.
Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.
A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Pure Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.
Nightly from 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.
A GREAT THREE-REEL DETECTIVE DRAMA.
DUBLIN DAN
THE IRISH DETECTIVE.
An arresting story of the clever tracking of a criminal. This is a kinematographic representation of the well-known stage-attraction of the same name.
3,000 of Thrills. Several other GOOD PICTURES.
Nightly from 8-30 to 9-30 only
CHARLES DICKENS' GREAT WORK "TALE OF TWO CITIES."
PRIZE SHOWS {SATURDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 ("Tale of Two Cities."
SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30. (New Programme.)

MALARIA FEVER CURED.
THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made. and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 1 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3¾ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at G. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

WANTED:—CHIEF AND SECOND OFFICER, to join Steamer in Bombay, this month. Regular employment for steady men. Apply stating qualifications Box No. 610, care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(Near the Houses of Parliament.)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.
OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverto, Yung Cheng period, A. B, 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Second-hand Gentleman's BICYCLE, cheap for cash. Reply P. W., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

ROOMS with BOARD, with a homely English couple, in modern flat. Meals supplied at Rs. 60 per month, (Breakfast, Tiffen and Dinner). For further particulars apply to
DHUN BUILDING,
(Top Floor),
Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 922, care of this Paper.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY ...	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, the payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made

AMUSEMENT COLUMN,
For insertions in the amusement Column... ... Re. 1¼ per inch.

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Bombay Gazette.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER, 1913.

THE Christmas Number of the *Bombay Gazette*, this year will surpass its predecessors in bulk and literary merit.

Among other features it will contain the following new stories by well-known authors :—

A CHRISTMAS TEMPTATION,
By Fergus Hume.

THE SNOW MAN,
By Alice & Claude Askew.

Dr. LYON'S LOST PRESCRIPTION,
By Algernon Gissing.

AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR,
By Harold Bindloss.

HER NEW YEAR'S EVE,
By Mrs. C. E. Weighall.

WHEN THE THAW CAME,
By Hilda Cowham.

THE KITTENS AND THE PLUM-PUDDING.
By Louis Wain.

A ROMANCE OF OLDEN TIMES,
By W. H. Robertson.

THE SCOUTS' CHRISTMAS HOAX,
By A. Norman.

ONCE A YEAR,
By Barry Page.

EVERY MAN'S HAND AGAINST HIM,
By Annie S. Swan.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE CHRISTMAS TRAVELLERS,
By Katharine Tynan.

ALTERED TIMES,
By Jessie Pope.

AND

CHRISTMAS CHATS
BY
The BISHOP DURHAM,
Sir J. D. REES,
Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Rev. A. N. COOPER,
GEORGE ROBEY,
CONNIE EDISS,
GEORGE FORMBY,
MAY MOORE DUPREZ,
WILKIE BARD,
JEAN AYLWIN,
WILL EVANS,
QUEENIE LEIGHTON.

Advertisement space being limited applications should be made early to the General Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Kawachi Maru, 3821 tons, Captain A. Christiansen arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Kobe via intermediate ports with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain A. D. Burbridge will sail to-day for Busreh etc. via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lindula, 2183 tons Captain W. Beresford sailed yesterday for Busreh etc. via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain H. Manley arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports with a general cargo, 34 cabin and 704 deck passengers.

The Steamer Navarind, 3300 tons Captain C. F. Semple arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus .... Comdr Hill.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin Comdr E J Headlam R I M
Pla sey.....4615 Andrews ...Southampton.. Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 5.

Barala.....1899 Milne.....M M and Co
Dulwich ..... 2115 Redding .....T M & Co
Duffield .....2442 Beddeck .. ..W & A G & Co
Durrobin ..... 2419 Carr .. ..T M and Co
Elgin..... 2242 Fo'ts ..... K N and Co
Glenspean.....332 Harve .....W & A G & Co
Hoseineo .....994 Fanning ..T Morrison & C
Hohenfels 3458 Lamras...W and A G and Co
Kawachi Maru.....3821 Christiansen... ..... N Y Kaisha
Khosrou.. 2410 Hannah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Kola ..... 510 Minnett .....M M and C
Kilda'e.....3049 Gibson ..... J F & Co
Kansier .....1865 S Smith ... Jedd h...W M K
Navarino .. 3300 Semple...W and A G and Co
Onda ..... 3469 Pittam.....M M & Co
Rahmani .... 1872 Lewis.....T M and Co
Rangoon Maru...3316 Date ..... N Y Kaisha
Strathgarry... 840 Grant...W and A G and Co
Sultan Von Koetle . 1113 Battema ..... W and A G and Co
Sildra..... 2097 Bryn .....The Bombay Co
Sardar ...1286 Weeks ...Busreh etc ...H S Shu
Saline.....2992 Godfree...Graham and Co
Stephanotes ..2584 Goodridge ... ...
Ula..... 3426 Oliver .....M M and Co
Viswa .....2176 Maude .....M M and Co
Chupra .. 3762 Macfadyen...C-11 ...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Gryfevale	2845	Steel	M'bro	12-11	T M & Co
B Himalaya	3705	Evans	Shanghai	7-11	P and O Co
C & R City of Calcutta	4891	Elliott			K N and Co
D & E City of Sparta	3497	M Gregor	Murmagos	9-11	K N and Co
F Sangola	3349	Scott			M & Co
H Abydos	3570	Davies	Mauritius	8-11	Bo & Africa S N Co
K Strathfillan	2816	McKenzie	Antwerp	4-11	W S S and Co
M Clen Lamont	2283	Tarton			J F and Co
P InKeeturm	3154	Catstens			W and AG and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macfarlane.....3104 Swanston..... J F and Co
2 Elysia ..... 39.8 Coverley . Liverpool W and A G & Co
4 Saigon Maru...2311 Yamaguchi ...Kobe... 9-11.. N Y Kaisha
6 Hindoo...3186 Pearson 8-11...Bull , J F Co
8 Cleopatra..... 2199 Haber..... A L S N Co
9 E F Ferdinand .. 3906 Leva...Kobe...8-11 A L S N Co
10& 11 Arabia . 4098 Palmer ..London...15-11 P and O Co
12&13 City of Bombay...3354 Gray .. Dunkirk 15-11 K N and Co
14 Domira 762 Burbridge ...Busreh...6-11... M M and Co

M W P D

Bahadur.....829 Mahomed.....Bo S N Co
Satrunji..... 547 Hossein.....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Seistan... ....1711 Fortet... Rigoon .. 5-11... M M and Co

H W V D

Lhasa..... 957 Manley ....M M and Co

ARRIVALS

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Kachi Maru.	Christiansen...	Kobe, Oct 7
5	Navarino ...	Semple ...	Calcutta Oct 25
	Linga	Manley ...	Karachi, Oct 3

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
5	Clan Lamont	Tarton.....	Antwerp, etc
	Konig	Saltzan ...	Durban, etc
	Pechuana ...	Bulkley ...	Philadelphia
	Kybele's	Frisins	Karachi
	Feltsta	Cocklin ..	Rangoon
	Adgair..... ..	Auld.....	Jenca
	Lindula	Beresford...	Busreh, etc

The steamer Dumra, Captain Burbridge, obtained port clearance yesterday for Busreh etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Dunrobin, for Hull.
Steamer Kawachi Maru, for Kobe etc.
Steamer Viswa, for Calcutta etc.
Steamer Salsette, for Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer "Cressida," arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the November 4.

The P & O Co's steamer "Palawan," arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the November 4.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," "and I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, K H Kayam and Co ; 300 bales cotton, 200 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros ; 12 bales wool, E Mohomed ; 100 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy ; 226 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales wool, Bombay Co ; 10 bales wool, M Balia ; 28 bales wool, M Ramjidas.

City of Calcutta s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 2,043 cwts groundnuts and kardee cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co ; 2,900 cwts cottonseed cake, 2,000 cwts linseed cake, K Devchand.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—300 cwts cashewnuts, 200 cwts gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy.

City of Calcutta s—6,500 cwts castor-seed, 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand ; 6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysias—110 bales cotton, K H Kayam and Co.

City of Calcutta s—50 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—142 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 4 pots rose oil, Volkart Bros ; 162 cwts mother of pearls shells, 212 cwts dry ginger, M Jaferbhoy ; 14 bales cowhides, P E Boyce and Son ; 1,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—1 bale cotton embroidered phulkarries, 1 case cotton embroidered shawls, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1,625 cwts cottonseed, T Toolseedas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Imkeaturm s—5 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—300 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co ; 134 bales hemp, F. Khoolchand.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru s—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru s—1400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru s—100 bales cotton, N M Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru s—300 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co ; 1000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

E F Ferdinand s—145 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

E F Ferdinand s—400 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Rangoon Maru s—50 bales cotton twist, I David.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOV. 5.

Steamer Onda from Calcutta: Agent, M M and Co.—60 bags cement, 1177 bales 152 jottas coir yarn, 17 cases cigars, 12 bundles 16 bags 1 packet coffee, 187 bags turmeric, 1288 robbins, 63 bags copra, 58 cases candles, 741 bales cotton raw, 183 bales twine, 224 coils, 219 bundles 92 jotta, coir rope, 1 case horns, 30 bags cowhides, 136 bags cocoanuts, 2776 bales gunny bags, 4386 bags rice, 181 bales hasian cloth, 2 barrels wine, 38 bundles yellow-metal sheets, 15 bundles 2 crates copper plates, 9 casks castor oil, 15 bales printing paper, 160 bags groundnuts, 3 cases soap, 10 bags chillies, 491 bags 13 boxes ginger, 815 bags pepper, 256 jottas joggery, 59 bags sugar, 1468 chests 408 half-chests 200 tins, 121 cases 1 packet, tea, 100 bundles sapanwood, 5 boxes gold bars, 32 bales cotton sweating, 101 cases 9 bales silk goods, 288 bales silk raw, 20 cases silk yarn.

Steamer Navarin from Calcutta : Agents, W and A Graham and Co.—7800 tons coal.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
		November	h. m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	6	m	5 19	25	1
			6 46 a	27	3
Fri	7	m	6 36	26	2
			7 25 a	25	6
Sat	8	m	7 43	25	2
			8 38 a	24	4
Sun	9	m	8 21	25	5
			9 14 a	25	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
		November	h. m.	ft.	in
Thurs ...	6		0 30 a	20	6
			11 22 a	20	5
Fri	7	m	1 24 a	19	10
Sat	8	m	1 0	20	10
			2 14 a	19	1
Sun	9	m	1 58	20	7
			2 44	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
5 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 40m.	do 6h. 4m.
6 (Thursday)	do 6h. 41m.	do 6h. 4m.
7 (Friday)	do 6h. 41m.	do 6h. 3m.
8 (Saturday)	do 6h. 42m.	do 6h. 3m.
9 (Sunday)	do 6h. 42m.	do 6h. 3m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, Oct. 30th, 7h. 59·2m. p.m. First Quarter, Nov. 6th 0h., 4·4m. a.m. Full Moon, 14th 4h. 41·4m. a.m. Last Quarter, 21st, 1h 26·5m p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 4th Nov. to 6 a.m. on the 5th November :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	4	2
Total mortality from all causes	...	73

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society : An "At Home" of members and friends, Society's Rooms, 6-15 p.m.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Pink Lady," Royal Opera House, 9-15 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 (p.m.)

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : He who tries to deceive God deceives himself.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do do for Calcutta.		*
do do for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

Music at the Princess Mary Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. J. D. Bracken, Band Sergt. commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

March.....Florentiner ... .Fuck
Three Hungarian Dances ... .Brahms
Valse .....Luxembourg ..... Leher
Selection.....A Runaway Girl ... ...Caryll
An Alascan
Love Song, Cocheco' ....Rogers
Select on... The Sunshine Girl.....Robens
Descriptive... A Hunting Scene .....Bucalossi

Bombay Natural History Society.—An 'At Home' of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms to-day at 6-15 p.m.

Obituary.—The death of Mr. Ganpatrao Nana Shete took place on Tuesday at the age of 77 years. About two years ago he retired from G. I. P. Railway service after over 52 years' service. He was one of the leading members of the Daivadnya Community.

Lecture.—Mr. Fredun K. Dadachanji will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Thursday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Babi Saints Bahaullah and Abbas Effendi." Their lives and teachings, Part I. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

The motor-car accident, reported in our yesterday's issue, in which a Mahomedan was knocked down by a motor-car driven by Mr. G. E. Weston on Monday night in Parel road, ended fatally, the injured man dying at the hospital yesterday morning. No one came forward to identify the deceased. An inquest was held on the body yesterday morning, when eye-witnesses stated that the deceased was staggering in road like one drunk. The car was said to have been driven at a moderate speed and in the centre of the road, and the horn was sounded.

The House Surgeon of the Sir J. J. Hospital said that the injured man smelt of country liquor when brought to the hospital and the cause of death was concussion of the brain.

A verdict of accidental death was given by the jury.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 25th Oct. 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 25th Oct 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2355·69	1431900	3387700	482 600
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	45000	100100	145100
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	4500	9500	14000
Total...	3021·86	1481400	34983 0	4979700
Earnings for orrdg. 7 days ending 25th Oct. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	1356402	3386664	4743036
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	40 05	95548	135653
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	4017	8800	12817
Total...	2956 78	1400524	3491012	4891536
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P.Ry.	+ 65·08	+ 75498	+ 2036	+ 77534
A.D.C.Ry.	...	+ 4895	+ 4552	+ 9447
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 483	+ 700	+ 1183

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF STABLES TO SALSETTE.

A large number of residents of Bombay have forwarded a petition to the Municipal Corporation, requesting "in the interest of general sanitation and public health of the city and particularly of the infant population of the city, among whom there is a very high mortality on account of bad milk supply, to take requisite early steps to have the milch cattle stables removed outside the city in the vast open areas in Salsette and other parts of the districts of Thana and Kalyan, from whence we even now get a small fraction of the city's milk supply." If this is not practical, it is suggested that the stables should be removed to the northern part of the Island where the Improvement Trust have large open spaces.

It is needless, the petition continues, to say more upon the subject of the great desirability of having these milch cattle stables as far and distant as possible from dwelling houses and from over-crowded parts or sections of the city and of providing sufficient space for each animal free of all encroachments. To those who trot out the bogey of dearness of milk in case and stables are removed to distant parts or to outside the city we may say that they are speaking without any books and that if they had carefully and attentively read the paper on the Indian milk supply read by Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal, Poona Agricultural College, at the Agricultural Conference at Poona so recently as in September last, they would have doubtless refrained from making such an observation. From this it is clear that under efficient arrangements, Bombay can get pure milk of high quality from Poona at under two annas a pound.

With regard to proposed amended draft by-laws we not only strongly object, but vehemently protest against by-laws 1 (e) and 2. We beg to submit that such course as has been contemplated by the modifications of by-laws Nos. 6 and 18 notified on 1st September, 1911, is undoubtedly a retrograde step in the general sanitation of the city and should never be countenanced by you, who we believe have at heart the good of the city. Taking into consideration the different breeds of milch cattle, many of which are long horned and bulky in body, the floor space proposed to be given is quite inadequate. It should not be less than 13 feet in length and six feet in breadth or width for each head of cattle and such space to be free of all encroachments and exclusive of space occupied by any manger, central or side drain or central passage or intervening screens or partitions.

AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING TO-MORROW.

In celebration of their centenary the American Marathi Mission are holding an exhibition in the American Mission High School, Parel Road, Byculla. The exhibition was opened yesterday afternoon and will be continued till Monday next. The exhibits consist of specimens of work turned out by the various boys' and girls' schools belonging to the mission. Pretty cane and bamboo work by the inmates of the mission's school for the blind at Mazagon, lace and embroidery work by the girls' schools at Ahmednagar and Bombay, an improved hand-loom which can turn out cloth at the rate of about 50 yards per day, the invention of Mr. Churchill, formerly of the branch of the mission at Ahmedabad, are some of the interesting exhibits. Old manuscript records of the correspondence that passed between the Mission authorities in America and the missionaries here, several books written by the missionaries and printed in a press owned by the mission about fifty years ago, and several old photographs of earnest men and women, both European and Indian, who have patiently worked for the mission, form some of the other interesting exhibits.

Very different from the reception which the first American missionaries received in Bombay in 1813 is the reception which will be accorded to them to-morrow afternoon in the Town Hall. Then they came from a country which was waging war with Great Britain. Now elaborate preparations are being made to celebrate one hundred years of peace between the two leading Anglo-Saxon nations of the world. Then the American missionaries were taken in hand by the police and temporarily sent out of the country as undesirables. Now they are going to occupy the Town Hall, and tell of their hundred years of work, and receive an expression of appreciation from leading Christian and non-Christian Indians.

The main address of the occasion will be delivered by the Hon. Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., the President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. That organization conducts twenty Christian missions in different parts of the world. Dr. Capen comes not only as an exponent of Christian missions, but also as one of the influential Trustees of the World Peace Foundation. The American Marathi Mission itself will be represented by its senior member, the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Hume, whose parents came to India among the pioneers of this century-old mission, and who himself arrived on the scene 65 years ago. Mr. Bapurao N. Athavle, B.A., LL.B., who recently was an Acting Presidency Magistrate, will speak on behalf of the Indian Christian community of this part of India. And a further response on behalf of the people of India generally will be made by Mr. Gopal Krishna Devdhar, M.A., of the Servants of India Society. The chair will be occupied by Sir Henry Procter, who will be arriving from England by the mail steamer that very morning.

Half a hundredweight of coppers was the form in which Dr. Grace Cadell, a prominent Scotch Suffragette, paid a fine of £10 for not stamping her insurance cards.

CORNS HAVE EARS, but these are perhaps the only ears in the east that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes, "Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

HIGH COURT—NOV. 6.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Justice Batchelor).

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

38-13 1228-12—Surajmal and Co, Khatau Khunverji and another vs Keshowji Deokaram, Kanga and S

39-13 665-12—Mehta and D, Kuppa Dolla and Co vs Bhawa Sitaram Guru, Tyabji D and Co.

76-12, 558-03—In person, Jamnabai vs Fazulbhai Heptoola, Nanu.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Dava
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

677-11—Shamrao M and H Mariambai widow v Mahomedbhai Noorodin Warliwalla and or-Mulji K and Th Jehangir and S Manchershaw and N for further hearing.

262-13—Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jiwanaji widow v Amboobai widow and ors Madhawji K and C (for a pauper) Edgelow G W and Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co Parvatibai widow v Gopal Sudkoji Bole and ors Vatcha and Co Payne and Co for further hearing.

1317-12—Matubhai J and M Gulam Hoosein Bandeally Somji v Mahomed Salleh Cassam and Co a firm Panne and Co

223-06—Payney and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassan & ors. Bhaishanker K & G for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash and anr. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Wadia G. and Co Dastur and Co.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatta and Co Soonabai widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanjia and ors. Khambatta and Co Bick, M, R. and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53
Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

731-12—Crawford B & Co., The Bank Bombay v. Chimanlal Manecklal and ors. Bhaishanker K & G.

142-09—Bhaishanker K & G Raja Bahdur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla and M.

718-13—Ardesher H. D. & Co., Jivraj Mensey and ors. vs. Sha Malsey Bharwal & anr. Motichand & D.

150-12—Sabnis and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Meshite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.

77-13—Daph F. and D. Venubai Widow and ors. vs. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D and Co.

261-12—Sabnis and G. Goomausing Chairsing vs. Pritbraj Jethamal a firm. Sroff D. and D.

967-12.—Mulji and Th, The Advocate Genl of Bombay vs Bai Nani widow, Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

347-12—Malvi H M and R Laximibai widow and ors vs. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Payne and Co.

Short Cause.

788-13—Captain... Advocate Genl of Bombay v. Vanu Narayen Kothare, Nan... and Co.

Long Cause.

1336-12—Edg. G M and ... nidas Bhagwandas v. Ba... Harkissondas and ors. M... and Th. Shamrao M and H.

699-13—Pestomji P K and Co., Grace Edite Hamingway Wilmost Harrison Little and Co.

306-13—Dubash and Co., Sunilal Vadichand v Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah and S.

73-13—Dikshit and P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R and D G.

279-13—Jehangir M and S. Dhunji Bhasker Dhru and ors. v. Rajaballi Karimbux and ors. Smetham and Co.

S. C. Ct. 113/4660-13—Motichand and D Khimji Dhirao Krishnarao Sitaram Dumeta Raghavaya N and Co., For post ponement

263-13—Purmanand and Co., Jehangir Hormusji Marker Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr, Ardesir H D and Co., Motichand and D.

319-13—Patell and Ez, Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and anr. Abdul Kayam Abdul Husein Pitalwalla Man. J H and Co.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji and ors. Edgelow G W and Co., D J Mantri.

1209-12—Mulji K and Th, Poonamchand Jipaji and Co., a firm v. Salimabai and ors. D J Mantri Jamsetji R and D Mehta and D.

398-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K & C.

17-13—Patell and Ez. Mohji Vallabhdas v. Laxuman and ors. Shamrao M and H G H Dalal.

170-12—Bick. M R and Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas and ors. Bishandyal Cooverlai Agarawalla Tyabji D and Co.

49-13—Shamrao M and H Mistri Laxumon v. Jhaverchand Naranji and ors. Mehta and D.

454-12—Dastur and Co. Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdool Rasool Bhalu and ors. Payne and Co. Motubhai J and M Little and Co.

489-12—Payne and Co. A M Jeewanji and Co., a firm v. The Bombay and Hurajaz Steam Navigation Co., of India Ld., Bicknell M R and Co.

170-13—Judah and S Shivji Lingoo Jaya and anr v. Ramchandra Keshav Pujari Mulla and M.

87-12—Patell and Ez Meghi Vallabhadas v. Khimji Maneklal and T. Hemnnungway vs. Wilmst Harrison Little and Co.

O S 157-12—Judah and S Jeh G Sunhabai widow and ors. v. Salomon David Pezarkar and ors. Sh M and H Pattel and Co.

736-13 Patell and Ez. R D Sethna vs, Waman Balaji Jihangir G and B

971-12—Nadirsha and Dadabhai Framji v. Oliaji Jamsetji Framji Kharas and ors. Post R K and Co. Bhimji and Co, Jeh M and S.

147-13—Madhowji, Devji Kanji vs Morarji Chaturbhuj, Patell.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra, 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewead, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

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H. H. The MAHARAJA

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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co
OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.
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Who offer their patrons free services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding genuine diplomas.

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WITH 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

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Entirely New Stock of :—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

You should roll

up your own cigarettes, then you will know what is inside them.

Always use *fresh*, cool tobacco and roll it in the "*A.G.*" *Paper*. You will find that your own cigarettes will smoke cooler, last longer, and they will cost you less—*much less*. But insist on

"A.G." Cigarette Paper.

No other is so fine or so good.
Sold everywhere.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS

LONDON, Nov. BOMBAY, Nov.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	73 15-16		1-16
2½ do. Rentes	84 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	89	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 7-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence	27 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	Closed.		
Exchange on London at Paris	25.29	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20.49 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	Closed.		
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	5	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 3-4		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 3-4	un	chgd
do 7 day Market Loans	4 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77⅝ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 29-32d unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Very quiet. Absence of buying orders.
COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.
Transfers on Rs 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Good business done—Easier.
Futures	...Steady.
Manchester	...Dull and weak
Total Sales	... 12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 2,000
Imports	... 68,000
Mid-Americans	... 7.60—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	..10.25 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7.17 +03	7.14 +03	7.13 +03
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
7.13 +02	7.13 +03	7.13 +03
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7.13 +03	7.11 +03	7.03 +03	6.90 +03

New York ..Closed.
New York Official ..Closed.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13.51 March 13.55

NEW YORK—

Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports	...Bales. 121,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	...125,000
" Exports to Great Britain	... 42,000
" Exports to Continent	... 3,000
" Spot Cotton	...Closed.
Futures—Month of Jan.	Closed.
Futures—Month of Mar.	Closed.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	13 3-4 unchgd.
Futures month of Jan.	..13.55+06
Futures month of Mar.	.. 13.60+07
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.
Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Steady. Prices firm.
Tone Cloths ...Quiet. Small business doing.

Weft American "54"	... 12 5-8
Weft Egyptian "30"	.. 14
Tone—Yarn—Market	.. Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 13 1-4
Twist "32" W T O	.. 11
Twist "32" B	... 11 3-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	... 13 10 1-2
Twist "36" W T O	... 11 1-4
Twist "36" B	... 11 5-8
Twist "42"	... 12 1-4
Twist American "60"	... 17
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 lbs	
38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 9 1-2
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs	... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-16 Range	... 3 2
" Mull 28 in. by 14 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	2 3 1-2
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lapmans No. 1500	...Not quoted
40's Banner Mill Twist	... 11 3-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn	... 14 11 16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool	... 6 11-16
Buyers or Sellers	... Nominal.
Months	... Nov.-Dec.

Water Twist American 30s. 11 3-8
" " " 40s. 12 1-4
Mule " " 40s. 11 7-8
" " " 50s 13 1-2
" " " 60s. 15 3-4
" " Egyptian 40s. 17 1-4
" " " 50s 17 3-4
" " 60 18 3-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...Nominal
Wheat White Karachi	...36 1 8—1-3
Do. Months	..Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal
Tone—Dull.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe ...Unchanged.
AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
Victorian ...Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	...63 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c ex-ship	.. 53 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	...47 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Port.	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	..45—1 2
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone—Firm	
Linseed Calcutta	...44 1 8—5-8
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
	London—Sellers—Done—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine	—La Plata...41 3 4—1-4
Do Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ..£6-17-0 unchgd.
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE
Fair Rio Coffee ...Closed.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 0 3-4 unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.
METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ...£71 1-2 unchgd.
Copper Sheets ...£87 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd.
ARRIVALS—
"Monarch," "Gaelian," "Sutton Hall," "Native" "Habsburg."
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags...12 8 1-4—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Small business doing. Prices rather easier.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 1 1-2—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet. Neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p ....9 6 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Oct.—Sellers.
9 10 1-2—1-4d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened flat. Closed easier.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Unchanged. Quiet
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Calcutta ...11 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.—Value.
Tone—Steady.
D and F Bombay ...11 8 1-4 unchgd.
Nov.—Value.
Java Sugar—Unchanged still nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] Nov. 5th 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 3rd Nov. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	40	52,516
B. B. and C. I. Ry	36	42,583

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bom. rate since 24th Aug.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " "	31st Oct.	5 "
Bank of Mad. " "	8th July	6 "

EXCHANGE.—
There has been little business doing in this market on either side of the account to-day, but rates are steady and unchanged.
We quote—

T. T. on London Ready		...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft Mail		...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight		...1s. 4 13 32d mail
Do. do	forward	..1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do	Francs Ready	1.2 1-2
Do. do	Marks "	... 43 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight		..144 1-2
Shanghai "		...196 1-2
Japan "		...148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened quiet but steady at 95 5-16 for Cash and 95 3-8 for the Settlement, and improved gradually during the day with a moderate business passing. Rates close as under.
We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95 7 0
1st Settlement	... "	95 7 0

BULLION.—
There was no change in the rates for bar silver in London yesterday, ready being 27 7-16 and forward 27 3-8. The New York market was closed. The local market opened at 70 7-8 ex duty for the first settlement and closes a trifle easier as under. A small business is reported.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	23 15 6
Australian Gold	... "	23 15 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	70 13 0
1st Settlement	... "	70 13 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69 9 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	83 3 0
1st Settlement	... "	83 3 0
2nd Settlement	... "	73 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—
WELD AND CO:—Liverpool:— "Small steady market; distinctly less hedge selling English spinners calling cotton. Have a favourable opinion of the market at these prices."
GRUNING:—"Improved demand on spot gives tone to the market. Market has a good understone and any favourable circumstance, will cause and advance."
FARIGA:—With fluctuations we look for better prices."
Late last evening there was a fair amount of short covering in the bazaar, and Japan shippers are reported to have bought back previous sales of good Broach, the rate for which improved to Rs. 312 during the night. This morning the market opened steady at Rs. 312 forgood Broach and Rs. 286 for fine Khamgaon Akola January.
During the early part of the day the tone was easier and good Broach declined to Rs. 310. At Colaba there was a further drop of about Rs. 2, the Bazaar having come out as sellers. Some business was reported in fine Khamgaon Akola January, and in good Broach, but sellers predominated. The market closes easy as under. For ready cotton the enquiry has again been very moderate.
QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	308	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	303-4	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	300	"
" " Yeotmal	...	295	"
" " Dhamangaon	...	291	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		281	"
" " Amraoti	...	283-4	"
" " Khandeish	...	263	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	252	"
Fine " Bengal	...	244	"
F. G. Bengal	...	237 1-2	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

Opening Tone	... Strong.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 27,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7.17 unchgd	7.14 unchgd	7.14 unchgd
Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May
7.14 +01	7.14 +01	7.14 +01
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7.14 +01	7.12 +01	7.09 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—

Steady	... Rs.	7 3 0 B.T.
December	... "	7 15 0 B.T.
May 1914	"	8 14 9 BT.

RAPESEED—
The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 14 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	"	7 13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8 14 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold White 85p.c	Rs.	58 8 0
Black Kutni	...Rs	49 0 0 Jan.-Feb.
White Khandish	..Rs.	50 0 0

POPPYSEED—
Tone—Dull. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	11 3 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED.—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	35 4 0

COTTONSEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
New Crop Bold 80 43 0 0 Dec-Jan.
" Small Rs. 47 12 0 Dec.-Jan.
MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	8 7 0 B.T.

WHEAT—
The market is quiet. We quote:—
White Pusi 66 p.c. ready Rs. 5 5 6 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 6 13 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,650
Bank of India	...	62 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	76
Indian Specie	...	40

MILLS.

David	...	450
Fazulbhai	...	452 1-2
Finlay	...	2 7 1-2
Kohinoor	...	700
New Great Eastern	...	205
Standard	...	1,125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	...	160
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	...	170
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,342 1-2
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21
Tata Hydro E P S Co Pre	...	880
Tata I and S Co Pre	...	168

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	557 1-2

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	5,483 bales.
Wheat	...	6,940 cwts.
Linseed	...	1,701 "
Rapeseed	...	347 "
Gingellyseed	...	11,553 "
Poppyseed	...	nil
Groundnuts	...	885 "
Castorseed	...	7,384 "
Rice	...	5,3 5 "
Myrabolams	...	1,114 "
Cottonseed	...	5,321 "
Mowrasseed	...	1,862 "
Gram	...	1,740 "
Jowar	...	2,146 "
Maize	...	nil
Barley	...	nil

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS

NEW YORK, Nov. 4

	Bales. yesterdays
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	65,000 repetition
Exports to Great Britain	... 25,00
Exports to Continent	... 22,00

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4

	yesterdays
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 3-4
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	...13.55 +6 13.60
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	...13.60+7 13.58
Future closing tone.	... steady

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet but steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet but steady.

Total Day's Sales	... 12,000 bales
Sales on Spec and export	... 2,000 "
Total Sales of Surats	.....
Total Day's Imports	... 68,000 "
Oconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... 5 7-8
Oconada Ginned—London C. F.	... 6
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...10.25
Good Bhowanggar	... 6 5-16 l.
Good Bengal	... 5 7-8d.
F. G. Bengal	... 6
Fine Bengal	... 6 1-8
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	... 6 4-32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	... 6 1 16d. Sellers
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	... 11 3-4
40's in Twist (Bannermills)	... 11 7-8
Weft 54 American	... 13 5-8
Weft 80 Egyptian	... 19 1-2
Weft 32's	... 15 3-4
Twist 36	... 11 1-2
Twist 42	... 12 1-2
Twist American 60	... 17 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60	... 14 1-4
Twist Egyptian 80	... 21 3-4
Tone of Fine Yarns—	... Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—	do.
General Tone of Yarn Market—	do.
Mid American at Liverpool	... 7.00—3
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	plus
Nov.-Dec.	... 7.17 3
Dec.-Jan.	... 7.14 3
Jan.-Feb.	... 7.14 3
Feb.-Mar.	... 7.13 2
Mar.-Apl.	... 7.13 3
April-May	... 7.13 3
May.-June	... 7.13 3
June-July	... 7.12 3
July.-August	... 7.08 3

MANCHESTER, Nov. 4.
Manchester Piece Goods Market:—Rather slow, buyers adopting waiting attitude.
LONDON, Nov. 4.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs).
Nov. Dec—London—41 1 1-2 Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—45 "
Linseed, La Plata .. Nov.-Dec. Hamburg—41 9 Done
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Steady
Linseed Tendency of the Market—do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Nov 22-10-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Jan.-Feb. 22-10-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady
Linseed Total afloat for U. K. do
Linseed River Plate exports... do
Poppyseed, Canal... Nov.-Dec. Dunkirk—65 Sellers
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Quiet
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Nov.Dec.—Antwerp 48 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Nov.-Dec—Antwerp 53 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp— 53 9 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore asual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Rai... ... .
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... . Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Nov.-Dec—Hull— £5-14 0 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady

LONDON, Nov. 4.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Nov.-Dec.—London— 36 3 Sellers.
Wheat, F. A. Q, Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)...Nov.-Dec London— Nominal.
Wheat, Club No. 2...Nov.-Dec London— do
Wheat, Choice white Delhi... Nov.-Dec—London— do
Do. Tone of market at close. .....
Do. South AustralianJan-Feb 35 1 1-2
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs Jan.-Feb. 34 3 "
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ...
Do. Red Graded American per cental— March .. 7 0

LONDON, Nov. 4.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Nov. 9 6 3-4 Sellers
German Beetroot 89 p.c. F.O.B. Hamburg .. ... May... 9 11 1-4 "
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags). Nov.-Dec—12 9 "
German Closing Tone Market.. Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—12 3 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
Mauritius Crystals Nov —11 9 "
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags)—Jan.-Mar.—14 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market—Steady

LONDON, Nov. 4

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 13-14 (Average 17) Value C.I.F. Calcutta Nov-Dec 11 6 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar 11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Nov.-Dec... 11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan.-March... 11 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Nov.-Dec .. 12 6 "
Java Sugar 24 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March .. 12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Nov-Dec . 12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March... 11 9 "
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ... do

LONDON, Nov. 4.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	7	11	0
Copper Best English Selected	...	76	5	0
Copper Braziers	...	87	15	0
Copper Tone of Market—	...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	...	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...138	0	0	
Yellow Metal	...	7	1-4	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G, O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool		19	12	6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	...	5	5	0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	...	5	15	0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	...	6	6	3
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	...	6	0	0
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	...	5	2	6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	...	4	12	6
Tin Plates I C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	...	0	14	6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	12	0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	...	2	14	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	3	14	9
Pig Iron English	...	21	0	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	.....		
Silver, Spot	...	27 7-16		
" 2 months hence	...	27 3-8		
" Tone of Market—	...	Very quiet		
" Special Feature	...	do		

LONDON, Nov. 5.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 7-16
Silver 2 Months	... 27 3 8
Silver Closing Tone of Market	—Very quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	... ...
Rentes 3 p. c.	...£ 87
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div.	...£ 73
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 88
Sterling loan	...£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. Sh	... 77-9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	... ...
Closing Tone of Finance Market	... ... "
Bank of England Rate of Discount	... ... 5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	... ... 1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25-29
Berlin cheques on London Mks	... ... 20.49 1-2
New York (Demand Bills)	... 4.85
Interest day to day loans	3 7-8
Do. 7 days Market loans	... ... 4 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 4 15-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	... 4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Steady
Cotton Daily Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Nov.-Dec....	7.17	7.18
Dec.-Jan....	7.14	7.15
Jan.-Feb. ..	7.14	7.15
Feb.-Mar....	7.13	7.14
Mar. Apl ...	7.13	7.14
April-May...	7.13	7.14
May.-June...	7.13	7.14
June-July...	7.12	7.13
July-Aug ..	7.03	7.09

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, November 3.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14	...£ 21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 1st Nov. 1913, by Council Bills	... ...£ 14,363,468
Balance to be remitted from 2nd Nov. 1913 to 31st Mar 1914	...£ 7,286,532

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	356
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 "	284
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 "	1100
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	62½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	15 "	1715
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 "	1440
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 "	90
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 "	...
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	170
Specie Bank	100	50	7	40
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		8½	11
Central Bank of India	50	25		23
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 "	76
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ "	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	870
Alliance	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	130
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	650
Bombay United	250	250	25	490
Century	100	100	3	235
Central India	500	500	70	1865x
China	1000	1000	...	625
Chho Silk	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	80	1342
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	...	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent	100	100	20	105
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	210
Crowe	500	500	2½	20
David	450	250	10	450
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	490
Empress	500	500	...	140
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	175
Fazulbhoy	250	250	15	454
Framji Petit	1000	1000	45	1375
Finlay Mills	250	250	17	2874
Gokuldas Manur	500	500	yr. 20	410
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	650
Hyderabad Bullough	500	500	15	400
Jacobabad	1000	1000	40	1300
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	475
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	20
Jamsetjee Mfg	250	250	5	95
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	430
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh	1000	610	25	885
Khatau Makanjee	1000	1000	45	1300
Kohinoor	500	500	15	700
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1215
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2015
Madhavji Dharamsey	500	500	65	d 1210
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	80	2600
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2700
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	80	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	...
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	915
Phoenix	100	100	6	145
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	725
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha	250	250	15	61
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1125
Sun	250	250	Nil	168
Swan	250	250	10	290
Swadesh	500	500	25	1490
Textile	500	500	20	1200
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	430
do	500	500	Nil	670
Western India	1000	1000	25	680

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	5000
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	500
Bombay Cotton	...	...	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	120
Broach City	200	200	14	177
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	190
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	700
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	100
Mahuva	200	200	nil	125
Mercantile	125	125	nil	20
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	220
New East India	1000	1000	75	900
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60	840
New Berar	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	750
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	250
Surat City	200	200	20	235
Volkart U P Co, Ld	600	600	50	640
Wadhwan G and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	660
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 "	135
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 "	143
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	130
Gujarat Railway	25		4	115
Central Provinces Ry.	100		4	113

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the comm

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

GWALIOR RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 5.

The following horses are left in for to-morrow's races:—

SIRDAR'S PLATE, 2 miles, over 8 flights—Silver Bolt, 11-2; Terra Firma, 11-1; Pewter, 10-0.

COUNTRY-BRED PLATE, 6 furlongs—House Maid, 9-2; Daliant, 8-10; Common, 8-10; D. S. O., 8-2; Maximum, 7-0.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE, 5 furlongs—Mafush, 11-6; Baldwin, 10-6; Rustom-I-Hind, 9-5; Mysore, 9-2; Mathat Baig, 9-0; Nizam-ul Malook, 8-8; Creditor, 8-2; Rummy, 8-8; Red Fish, 7-2; Sir Satu, 7-1; Jawan, 6-12; Kader Beg, 6-10.

WESTERN INDIA PLATE, 11-4 miles:—Coat-of-Arms, 10-12; Parkhill, 9-10; Hamara, 8-7; Lady Spring, 7-10; Vancouver, 7-8; Flying Fish, 7-6.

GWALIOR PONY HANDICAP, 6 furlongs—Mr Pedler, 11-7; Bito Fashion, 9-2; Miller's Daughter, 8-9; Miniature, 7-10.

FORT PLATE, 7 furlongs—Misantsi, 9-2; North, 8-11; Lady Douglas, 8-5; Silver Memory, 7-0.

Top weight, not having accepted weights, have been raised 2 lbs.

BEDOUIN PLATE, 7 furlongs—Purity, 10-0; Lord Durham, 9-6; The Winner, 9-4; Terror, 9-3; Baldwin, 8-7; Swedes, 8-7; Soomsam, 8-3; Tofic Pasha, 7-12; Mysore, 7-7, Yungi Dunya, 7-1; Nizam-ul-Malook, 7-0; Salisbury 6 5; Mushtesar, 6-0; Bedawi, 6-0.

LAWN TENNIS TRIPLE TRIUMPH.

F. G. LOWE'S GREAT DAY IN THE COVERED COURTS.

The acquisition of qualities essential to the first class lawn tennis player by an exponent of the game who was supposed to have reached his limit, is, says The *Daily News*, a circumstance of much importance in its relation to the temporary loss of prestige by the British Isles. Thus it behoves one to bestow unstinted praise upon F. Gordon Lowe, the old Cantab, on his performance of winning three of the open events in the European championship meeting at the Covered Courts Club, Dulwich.

Defensive rather than aggressive merit has hitherto been the outstanding charactertic of a player who avowedly lives for a game he loves, but has handicapped himself by a temperament detrimental to the full realisation of his ambitions.

Lowe confesses that he is overcoming the tendency to irritate himself with those little things that seem so big, and best described as "all in the game," and herein lies the secret of his recent vast improvement, and a moral for all with natural ability who wonder why they fail to excel.

This mastery of the emotions has its natural sequel in the acquirement of confidence and courage, and Gordon Lowe has given a practical illustration of the maxim. Recently he beat C. P. Dixon on the Cement Courts at Fulham and he emphasised his versatility and further revealed his new self by the conquest of Dixon in the final on the wood at Dulwich by three sets to 1.

It was not all good lawn tennis, mainly for the reason that the rain pelted on the roof, and in the bad light accurate timing was extremely difficult.

Lowe's game, however, was characterised by concentration and the firm resolution to deviate from his customary base line tactics. His volleying was often successful, and Lowe will be a wise man if he takes to heart the lesson that he should eschew for ever the old way of playing with his back to the wall.

His attacking qualities made him too good for Dixon, and the latter frankly admitted that the mobility of the younger man made all the difference, "Lowe was always there," were Dixon's words.

During the match Dixon sustained a nasty fall. It shook him up, but he played finely in the last two sets.

A RISING STAR.

Other "first" achieved by Gordon Lowe were the men's doubles and the mixed doubles. In both he played extremely well, and in the former he and Dixon beat Hope Crisp and Tindell Green (the hockey international) in two good sets, the match being more noteworthy for brilliant stroke play than finished combination.

The most agreeable feature was the perfect timing and beautiful tennis of Tindell Green, a rising star, who is now getting the proper kind of practice.

In the mixed doubles Lowe had fine tactical support from Mrs. O'Neill against Wallis Myers and Mrs. Satterthwaite, and in the ladies' singles Miss Holman beat Mrs. O'Neill in a good match, both players using their heads well. The results of the finals were:

Gentlemen's singles (championship of Europe).—F. G. Lowe beat C. P. Dixon (10—8, 6—1, 5—6, 6—3).

Gentlemen's doubles (Championship of Europe).—C. P. Dixon and F. G. Lowe beat Hope Crisp and C. J. Tindell Green (6—4, 8—6)

Ladies' singles.—Miss E. D. Holman beat Mrs. O'Neil (6—2, 1—6, 6—2).

Mixed doubles.—F. G. Lowe and Mrs. O'Neill beat A. Wallis Myers and Mrs. Satterthwaite (6—0, 6—4).

Ladies' doubles.—Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Hall beat Mrs. Craddock and Miss Harper (6—1, 7—5. H. L. B.

ENGLAND'S HOCKEY TEAM.

At the First Avenue Hotel in mail week the following team was chosen to represent England against Belgium, at Beckenham on Nov. 1, and against Germany on the same ground on Nov. 8: W. R. West (Midlands); G. D. Birch (Midlands), J. A. Lovell (South); E. B. Crockford (Midlands), R. B. Lagden (East), A. D. Stocks (South); W. F. Smith (East), S. H Saville (East), S. H. Shoveller (South), C. S. W. Marcom (North), A. F. Leighton (East).

HOCKEY NOTES.

THE THEORY OF THE "THROUGH PASS."

Among many of the older generation of hockey players there seems to be a general consensus of opinion that the present modes of attacking adopted by most of the first-class clubs do not seem to meet the repuirements of modern hockey. The old straightforward rushing, bustling tactics, always so difficult to requise by backs, appear to be almost entirely absent nowadays, while the passing is much overdone before the circle is reached. There is a monotony about the attacking movements which enables the backs to know exactly what is going to be attempted, with the ball, and they lay their plans accordingly.

Some sixteen or seventeen years ago, Mole oy with their long passing bustling tactics often used to make use of their halves as well as their forwards, with the result that instead of five forwards there were eight. Hence the extraordinary success which this one-time famous club used to have on the field.

A most entertaining article was published recently by Mr. C. S. W. Marcon, the old Oxonian captain, on the "Through pass," and how it can be effectively utilised by forward lines. As he truly mentions, it originated from Association football, the first and greatest exponents of it being the Corinthians. To old "Soccer" forwards the "through pass" is intimately known and used. But, as Mr. Marcon points out, for the pass to be effective, it is desirable that all the forwards should possess a proper knowledge of it, especially the three inside men. The chief advantage of the "through pass" is that it enables the forward to whom the pass is sent to take the ball when going at top speed, for the pass is sent straight ahead, and to a forward, not where he is but where he will be.

As Mr. Marcon remarks the pass may at first seem to be merely a form of hit and rush but this is not so. Skill is needed in the strength, the timing and the direction of the pass to make it a complete success. One point must be mentioned. This form of of attack is only practicable when the opposing backs are playing—as so many do—on a level with each other and fairly well up the field. When supporting one another by covering each other off it is certainly harder to exploit this theory of the "through pass." While the pass is mainly used among the three inside forwards, yet it is possible for the inside to indulge in it when playing to his wing who may cut right inside to get the pass.

By dint of a little practice and intelligence, modern forward movements can be made much finer, so that fullbacks would need to think out novel forms of defence. Mr. Marcon, one feels sure, is correct in his contention, as he is himself so clever an exponent of the "through passing" game. The heavy defeat of the Cambridge University Wanderers last December by the Oxford Occasionals was entirely due to the through passing movements, and the Wanderers were very much the stronger side of the two. Anything that will get the modern forward out of his present rut and sameness in attacking will be hailed with general satisfaction.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TOUR.

INTERVIEW WITH ENGLISH CAPTAIN.

Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, the captain of the English cricket team, which was to sail on Oct. 18 for South Africa, interviewed concerning the prospects of the side, said:—

"We are only taking out thirteen men, and I think there should be more. The last team numbered fourteen, and in Australia we had fifteen, and even with that number we had occasionally to play men who were out of form or ill. The fact is that the South African Cricket Association say they cannot afford more than thirteen. They are paying for everything on their side, and there is no guarantee or halving of gates.

"In Cape Town, as they will not guarantee a gate, there will be no Test match, although there were two on the last occasion. As to the arrangements, we are rather in the dark here, but supposing we find ourselves short, we may be given leave to include some of the English professionals who are now coaching in South Africa.

"We land in Cape Town on November 4, and commence play about the 10th. We finish our season about March 18, and sail for home two days later. It seems rather a pity that the team is not going to Rhodesia, as we played there last time.

"So far as I can see, there is no reason why we should not give a good account of ourselves. We are fortunate in having in our team six men who have already been in South Africa, and to whom the conditions will not be strange. These are Hobbs, Rhodes, Wooley, Relf, Strudwick, and Bird. The others may do better there even than here.

"I think it is best for a touring side to take all-round men, men who might do well with the bat and help with the bowling, or vice versa. The team sails on the Saxon, with the exception of Barnes, who, with his wife and son, leaves on the Braemar Castle."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

VARDON'S BEST SHOT.

FAMOUS GOLFER DESCRIBES A FINE PERFORMANCE.

In the course of a series of articles on "How to Play Golf," now appearing in the "World of Golf," H. Vardon describes the finest shot he has ever made.

"It was with a niblick", he says, "that I played the best shot of my life. The occasion was a tournament at Northwood a few years ago. At the eighteenth hole I sliced my second shot. The ball lay within about four feet of the clubhouse, which was now between me and the hole. As you can imagine, it was a pretty big stymie, and for a while I hardly knew how to tackle it except by playing out to the left. At last I decided to try and carry the building, and reach the green. The people on the verandah looked rather surprised when I asked them to stand aside in case I should strike them.

"The verandah was protected by wire netting, but I knew that I should have to hit the ball hard to make it rise almost straight into the air until it reached the top of the clubhouse, and put enough spin on it to cause it to carry forward thirty yards to the green.

"It is not difficult to get a ball to rise almost perpendicularly, but to make it start to move forward when it is thirty or forty feet from the ground is a different matter, and I was afraid that, if the shot failed, I might send the ball through the netting and hit someboby.

"So, smillingly, they moved aside. I used a niblick for the shot. The ball flew up, moving forward no more than a yard until it was about thirty feet in the air; then it went on, carried the clubhouse, and stopped a yard from the hole.

And then I missed the putt. That was a wretched finish; but the shot from directly behind the building was the best I ever played, and I am frankly and boyishly proud of it."

GOLF IN BELGIUM.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY TOM BALL.

The entry for this year's Open Championship of Belgium, which decided on October 17 over the Lombartzyde course at Nieuport Bains, near Ostend, was, perhaps, the strongest ever received for the even. Most of the professionals who competed in the Open Championship of France took part, these including George Duncan (Hanger Hill), the holder; J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), British Open Champion; James Braid (Walton Heath); Alex, Herd (Coombe Hill); and Jack White (Sunningdale), all ex-Open Champions. A thirty-six holes stroke competition decided the issue.

The weather in the early morning was misty, but by midday it had cleared beautifully, and the conditions were perfect for play. Jean Gassiat (Chantilly), ex-French champion, played sonnd golf on the outward journey, and reached the turn in 37, a score which was equalled by Laurence Ayton (Bishop's Stortford), James Braid (Walton Heath) and Jack Rowe (Royal Ashdown Forest), were out in 38, while the British champion J. N. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), and the French champion (George Duncan) (Hanger Hill), each required 39. Mr. H. D. Gillies (Woking), one of the few amateurs competing, who played so well in the French championship, took 40 to reach the turn.

Tom Ball, the Raynes Park professional, won Championship with an aggregate of 145 strokes for the thirty-six holes. George Duncan, the holder, could do no better than 151, which placed him sixth. James Braid was second with 146 (including 71, the best round of the day), and J. Gassiat (Chantilly) was third with 147.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INDIA.

A meeting of the recently appointed South African Indian Committee was held yesterday evening in the office of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, with Mr. H. A Wadia in the chair. It was resolved to issue an appeal for funds which are to be deposited in the Bank of Bombay.

It was further resolved to appoint a committee with Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy as chairman, Mr. H. A Wadia as vice-chairman and the following gentlemen as members:—Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Vithaldas Thakersay, the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. J. R. Gharpure and the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, and the office-bearers.

It was announced that a sum of Rs. 33,325 had been subscribed, and that a sum of Rs. 30,000 had been remitted last month.

It was also resolved to send a sum of Rs. 30,000 every month as long as required.

The following are among the larger subscriptions:—

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Gordhandas and Mulraj Khatau, Rs. 5,000; Sir Dorab Tata, Rs. 5,000; Anonymous, Rs. 5,000; The Wadia Trustees, Rs 1,000 every month; Mr. H. A. Wadia, Rs. 1,000; Sir Vithaldas Thakersay, Rs. 1,000; Sirdar Naoroji Padumji, Rs. 1,000.

BORAH CONTROVERSY.

THE ALLEGED DESECRATION OF A GRAVEYARD.

Further communications have been addressed to the Commissioner of Police with regard to the alleged desecration of the Borah graveyard, situated at Girgaum. In one letter, which is signed by a number of members of the Dawoodi Borah community, a tabulated list is given of burial mounds over the graves of ten individuals which are stated to have been destroyed. They also volunteer to be present at any enquiry made by the police and to render every assistance in locating the graves regarding which special mention is made. "So far as we are concerned," the signatories continue, "we have no objection to the graves being dug up, as this circumstance would afford the best proof of the truthfulness of our statement."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

DISPUTE OVER A WILL.

A full bench consisting of the Chief Justice Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday disposed of a reference made by Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod in a appeal filed by Kalyanchand Lalchand and others against Sitabai Dhanasa Gujar.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Kanga, instructed by Mr. Varde were for the first appellant, and Mr. R. R. Desai with Mr. M. V. Bhat for the second appellant, while the respondent was represented by Mr. Raikes with Mr. Wadia, instructed by Mr. D. A Khare and Mr. R. R. Desai.

The following two questions were submitted by their lordships of the Appeal Court in the case:—

(1) Whether section 41 of the Evidence Act is not applicable to the judgment of the appellate court and upon a right construction of its terms does not make that judgment conclusive against the present defence of the executors. It is admitted that had the judgment been in favour of the will it would have fulfilled all the requirements of section 41 and conclusively established the legal character of the present defendants. But it is contended that a judgment of a probate court refusing probate does not having special regard to the language of the section 59 of the Probate Act, either take away any legal character of the defeated petitioners, or have the like conclusive effect against, which if would admittedly have had for them. (2.) Whether the finding of fact of the Appellate Court that the testator was not of sound disposing mind when the alleged will was made, is not *res judicate* between the same parties in the present litigation.

The facts of the case as briefly stated are that one Dhanasa died in September 1905. It was alleged by the defendants that he had made a will within 48 hours of his death. The defendants accordingly petitioned for probate in 1908, in the court of the district judge of Belgaum. The widow Sitabai, the plaintiff (now respondent), in the suit opposed, alleging in general terms that there was no will.

The district judge refused probate on the ground that the deceased Dhanasa, could not have been in sound mind. The executors appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was dismissed and probate refused. No definite issue was raised, but it could not be denied that the appeal court held that the evidence proved that the alleged testator was not at the time of the alleged will was executed of a sound mind.

The widow Sitabai having come of age filed a suit against the defendants as executors *de bon tort*. They set up the will and claimed to be invested under it with all the legal character of executors.

Their lordships after hearing counsel held that the judgment under reference was not a *judgment in rem* but that it operated as *Res Judicata* between the parties.

FAILURE OF A SPECULATOR.

Lalji Ramji Sha, late a speculator in cotton in the name of Padamsi Lalji and Lalji Ramji at Bhat Bazar, presented his petition in the insolvency court yesterday. His liabilities amount too Rs. 30,000.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday, the Commissioner, Mr. Justice Macleod, presiding:—

RAO BAHADUR SHIKRISHAN-DAS NARANDAS.

Mr. Bahaduji appeared for the petitioner Shioram Goculdas and applied that the adjudication order be set aside or staged.

Counsel stated that the insolvent was adjudicated in Delhi Court prior to his adjudication in Bombay. He was carrying on business at Delhi and several parts of India. His liabilities amount to Rs. 14 lacs and creditors for Rs. 11 lacs are in Delhi alone. He filed his petition in insolvency on September 26.

Mr. Jinnah who appeared for the insolvent informed the Court that his petition in Delhi court had been dismissed.

The Court thereupon dismissed the rule with costs.

KESHRIMAL BALCHAND.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for one of the petioning creditors of the above insolvent and moved for an order of adjudication.

Counsel stated that the liabilities of the insolvent amount to three lacs of rupees; and he was indebted to the petitioner in the sum of Rs 3,500. He had suspended payment and was hiding himself.

The Court thereupon adjudicated Keshrimal an Insolvent.

VITHALDAS SOONDERDAS THACKER.

Mr. Patell appeared for the above insolvent and applied foran extension of interim ordrr.

His Lordship therefore granted interim order for three months.

RAMGOPAL HIRALAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Moos appeared for the insolvents in support of a rule to show cause why the adjudication order should not be annuled.

Counsel stated that three seperate firms have been adjudged insolvents and his clients who are Hiralal Chunilal and Hansraj Shrikishen has nothing to do with the firm of Seth Hansraj.

Mr. Jardine who appeared for the Official Assignee and Mr. Jinnah who represented the creditors of insolvents raised an objection to the appliostion. In doing so Mr. Jinnah said that all the insolvents live together and they carry on business in Bombay in silver, linseed, cotton etc. They made purchases and sales in these goods in Bombay. They have thirty-five branches in India. When the Official Assignee's agent went to Agra to take possession of the insolvent's ginning factory, he was put to some trouble. When he took possession of the factory it was burnt within four hours.

Mr. Jardine stated that the insolvents, liabilities amount to fifteen lacs of rupees, and property amounting to ten lacs of rupees has been concealed.

His Lordship after hearing counsel discharged the rule with costs.

MOWJI HIRJI.

Mr. Patell appeared for the above insolvent and applied for an extension of interim order for two months, which his Lordship granted.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree has presented to the London School of Tropical Medicine a medal to be completed for annually in memory of the late Dr. Cawas Lalcaca.

POLICE COURTS.

A DISHONEST COOLIE.

At the Mazagon Polic Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged one Vithoo Sakharam with theft of silk and other cloths valued at Rs. 500 belonging to a Jewish woman named Vohan Ezekeil Jedha.

The complainant is a hawker. On August 17 last, she engaged the accused, who ie a coolie to carry a bale containing the stolen property with her on her rounds. When they reached Falkland Road, the accused disappeared with the property in a rowd. About three days later the complainant saw a piece of silk in the hands of a woman named Vithabai and she arrested her. On enquiry it appeared that the woman was a mistress of the accused and that the accused had, through her, pledged some of the cloths with certain Marwaris. On the 1st instant the accused was arrested at Slater Road and on a search being made in his house some more property was recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty and he was sentenced to four-months, rigorous imprisonment.

JUVENILE THIEF.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Vithal, a Hindu boy, was charged with being in possession of Rs. 85 in cash, reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

When the boy was going along the Princess Street on Tuesday noon, a police sepoy challenged and searched his person, when the money found on him. The boy said he was employed at Gopaldas Vithaldas' shop. Police took him there where they learns that the shop-keeper used to send him and sometimes another servant to fetch the postal bag. A few days ago two letters containg halves of currency notes of Rs. 110 had been missed, and probably the in eight-five rupees were a portion of these notes.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship ardered him to receive nine stripes.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR.

For importing 26 drams of country liquor from Ahmednagar without a license from the Collector of Bombay, one L. F. Sequeira was charged by Excise Inspector McCarthy, yesterday before Mr. Oliveira, at the Esplanade Police Court. He was fined Rs. five rupees.

A VAID'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner's enquiry touching the death of Ratanchand Ladha, a native doctor, who was found lying dead in his room at Pinjrapole-road on October 29, was concluded yesterday. Medical examination showed that death was caused by arsenic poisoning, and Inspector O'Brien, who examined the deceased's room and dispensary said that he found papers showing that Ratanchand was tired of life.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by arsenic poisoning.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th November, 1913.

274. Leave.—The unde mentioned is granted leave of absence for 6 months from 1st November 1913.

No. 1346 Gunner J Finch No 1 Company.

272. Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises.—Parades will be held for Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises for Nos 1 and 2 Companies every Wednesday evening at 7 p.m. Commencing from Wednesday 5th November 1913.

Section Commanders are requested to get their Sections to attend these parades as strong as possible.

All recruits should attend.

Rifles and Side-Arms will be issued on parade.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

266. Lecture—A Lecture will be delivered by Captain E P Cudlip, R. A. at Head-Quarters on Thursday evening the 6th instant, at 7 p.m.

Subject—Practice Seawards 1913-14.

273. Parade—Saturday 8th November 1913, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D & F at Colaba North Battery.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. where gharries will be provided. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

(8d). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th November, 1913.

1. Orderly N C Officer for the week, Corporal H F Lodge.

2. Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "A" Troop for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 2 55 p m Sunday morning 7 5 a m

4 Members who have not already drawn their arms and accoutrements from Head Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same

5. It is notified for information that the Standing Camp opens on Saturday afternoon, the 8th instant.

Members wishing to reside there or spend week ends, are kindly requested to notify the Sergeant-Major Head-Quarters, Connell Road or the Camp Butler, Santa Cruz.

(8d). R. A SPENCE, Lieut, Offg. Commandant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES. REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th November, 1913.

1176. Parade—Route March—Monday the 10th instant.—The Battalion will parade for a March through the City.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order. Uniform, Shorts with Helmets.

1177. The First Aid Class will not be held on Monday, the 10th instant, owing to the March out.

1178. Leave—No 7032 Vol J Pinto, "D" Coy is granted leave of absence from 1st November 1913 to 1st December 1914.

1179. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company:—

No 7506 Vol J F D'Souza.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

The headmasters, assistant masters, and boys of Farnborough School, in which Prince Arthur of Connaught was educated before going to Eton, have presented him with a book of views.

EN PASSANT.

The majority of people, who have lived for any length of time in Calcutta, must have heard, at one time or another, of ideas connected with a canal to shorten the route of steamers from that port to Assam. The subject has again cropped up, I see, and, perhaps, with a little more chance of fulfilment than previously obtained; for the saving of time becomes a greater factor year by year. Practical men have assured me in the near past that a few lakhs (it might run into many of them) expended in this undertaking would be repaid many times over in the course of time. If the improvements that have taken place in the development of the river services to Assam during the past thirty years form any criterion of possibilities in the early future, then, enterprise being more widely put in force, it would seem reasonable to look forward to still greater progress. A few of us will recall what the steamer service to the land of tea was like early in the eighties. A fewer perhaps may go back a quarter of a century earlier which would bring one to the era when (to localise the simile) it took a person some fifteen days to do a journey in this Presidency that he now manages in half the number of hours. Before the Eastern Bengal State Railway extended its line to Goalundo it occupied nearly a month to reach the limits of lower Assam. By the time that section of the line was open the class of steamers had improved so that it was quite possible, if the skipper of the craft was willing (for hereby hangs a tale), to do the journey in fourteen days from Goalundo, reached in turn in a night, or so, from Sealdah. It took quite a long time, however, to improve the steamers to any material extent. As far as passenger accommodation was concerned there was little to complain of, more especially with regard to messing, for this part of the arrangement was the perquisite of the skipper, and of all the epicures I have come across in my restless life, these worthies were head and shoulders above all the common herd of humanity, vieing with each other for a reputation that would influence the, then—well-paid planter to select his boat for his trip upwards or downwards as the case might be. The majority of these genial spirits carried their families, and it was somewhat proverbial that the air of the Bhramapootra and a prolific tendency in matronly qualities were constantly mentioned in the same breath. What with the skipper of the steamer, and the commanders of the two flats in tow, one might have constantly reckoned up the growing population at a score. In those days the two companies who monopolised the traffic were in keen competition. Now they run in couples. The incentive to improvement in the steamers themselves emanated of course from this spirit of competition. The vessel contemptuously referred to as "old tub" type was certainly dying a lingering death. One of the companies in a sudden spurt of enterprise (we will put it that way) ordered four steamers to be built on the Clyde. They were to be the last word in flat-bottomed boats, and some amount of wonderment was aroused when it was known that they would come out under their own steam. If I remeber correctly, one skipper brought them out in turn. Of his ilk he was the cheeriest of souls, and his accredited skill as a mariner had warranted the soubriquet of "Old Neptune." He may still be in the land of the living for all I know, and if such good fortune for those around him obtains, he will pardon the present familiar allusion. Then of course the rival firm plotted and planned, producing a slightly more modern steamer, which I remember was disappointing when comparative speed with coal consumption was pitted against the results of the quartette alluded to. And for these inferred merits the latter were never seriously rivalled though time brought forward luxuriously appointed steamers as far as cabin accommodation was concerned, fated however to become obsolete when the present mail boat service (for several years looked upon as a wild dream) became a *fait accompli*.

The mail boat scheme was chiefly derided by those who imagined that no good thing could come out of Nazareth, in other words, that it would not pay to put Europeans in charge, while to trust them to serangs as commanders and glorified tindals as engineers would be to court disaster for both, the company and the public. Forbodings that were intensified when the idea was promulgated that these boats should run by search-light; for, of course, it was an accepted theory that night-running could never be rendered generally practicable, especially through the interstitial byways of the Sunderbands. But the idea came and seemed at once to pass from the experimental stage. The time-honoured skipper with his peculiar faculty for running the floating hotel, follows, in not a few instances, with infinite jest and most excellent fancy, one or two with the veneer of the 'liner' who had, of course, rubbed shoulders with people of quality, but in the majority typical of the old order of things. In the words of the old song they have reached the fairer region, went in, in any case, with the barnacles where a wiser dispensation than earth afforded stood at the helm. If these obscure lines should happily meet the eye of the few contemporaries remaining, he will realise the reference to the rollicking mirth of Tom, who could write rhyme by the yard, usually harmless, but occasionally castigating, on the events around him; of the dry humour of a near relative of a notable family of Comedians; one of whom, his brother I believe, had, at the time I write of, proved himself the best "Bottom the Weaver" in the memory of that generation, while a female scion of the house was a leading lady in the then Criterion company under Charles Wyndham, himself also connected by blood, or marriage, I forget which, with the family. Or again, that beau-ideal of hospitality, great as his bulk, for his stonage was over the score, who, as the tale runs, had, as a test, actually taken up relays of planters, by no means tea-totallers in the times I speak of, and left them in the metaphorically speaking (if not literal in one or two personages) stage, under the table; the last to go being at the stentorian command of the host—"Chota Hazari ho" to the tune of the windless. Who these good old times had seen, might indeed in not a few respects, have pronounced treason 'gainst nature's state. The "Statesman" (Calcutta) is responsible, in the present instance, for advocating the utilisation of an artificial water-way to save at least one hundred and fifty miles of useless, and risky navigation, and presses with all the vigour of its reputation that Government should no longer delay in bringing the reform to pass. Ever since 1903, when the idea was publicly mooted, the importance of this North-east boundary of Hindoostan has become fourfold. Any uninterrupted connection by railway is of course impossible so that the saving of time in linking up other courses must be put down as the great necessity of the early future. And it behoves the prominent European commercial firms who are mainly interested in Tea culture particularly to keep that necessity in the foreground at the moment when Bengal possesses a Governor who seems to have a special leaning towards the needs of development.

The verdict of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the result of the sortie by the late Mr. Corfield against the Dervishes of Somaliland, summed up in the few words "ill advised and disastrous," will probably have satisfied the majority of people who know little of the country in question and less, perhaps, of the morale of the affair. But it would appear the manner of dismissing the subject, with a few facts that have recently come to light have not influenced quite such a satisfactory opinion in a few select circles at home whore the action of this official is held up as equalling the best efforts of the scores of Englishmen to vindicate the prestige of England and as it happend in the case under notice the ostensible policy of the Government. Among other papers the "Morning Post" brings into prominence letters from a few people apparently quite familiar with Somaliland and its people who, while supporting the scheme of raising a memorial to the deceased gentleman, take the opportunity of criticising the action of the Authorities in their attempt to ignore responsibility. History, unhappily for the reputation of the Politician or Statesman here and there concerned, has had to chronicle similar repudiation. In the main fault lies in the want of accord between parties on what should be national policy, in, if the necessity exists from a general moral aspect of taking up the cause of the oppressed in far off places with which are supposed to have some connection, going the whole hog and getting to the finish without cant and humbug. Deduced from the data available are a few plain facts and the plainest of these indicates that the British contingent were there for the nominal protection of certain friendly tribes and were bound to do their best to justify that position. What judgment would have been accorded to the force, inadequate at it was, had it sat down quietly to the tune of a massacre over the people it was pledged to assist, especially when the sphere of administration or whatever it may be termed, had been aligned, more or loss equivocally it must be admitted, is not easy to conjecture. Possibilities and probabilities would not affect a man of the stamp Corfield proved himself to be, and the true-hearted Briton the world over would not have it otherwise.

Subscriptions for the memorial up to the date of my authority are sufficiently varied to prove that interest is awakening to the matter in directions little expected. These, however, are probably merely the side-lights of the situation which must come about as the result of the gallant devotion to duty of Corfield and his little band, and that might, in the temper of things, rife in British politics of to-day, be another addition to the inglorious in the annals of Britain's pretensions.

LE TAILLON.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 2.

Last night the dinner at King-Koti closed the chapter of events following the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge and by the time this reaches Bombay, the Viceroy will be in Mysore. Their welcome here was brilliant. The decorations were superb and the arrangements to safeguard the august persons of Their Excellencies were, indeed, elaborate. But the City Police in their zeal to make themselves conspicuous exceeded their discretion. On the day of the arrival the principal roads were closed to traffic and very few had the chance of seeing the distinguished visitors. Those who endeavoured to take a roadside view were jostled out, the police making no distinction. The so-called Anglo-Indians who are rightly proud to call themselves the most loyal subjects of H. I. M. the King-Emperor, were also proscribed and naturally felt the action as an insult. This is not to be the last of Viceregal visits and the incident on that account deserves some publicity.

H. H. the Nizam and his zenana will proceed from here on the 11th November, on a pilgrimage to Ajmer, for which preparations are hastily being concluded.

VICARS AT LAW.

£400 LIBEL DAMAGES AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

At Buckinghamshire Assizes at Aylesbury, the Rev. R. F. Ashley Spencer, vicar of Tylers Green, Buckinghamshire, was awarded £400 damages for libel against the Rev. B. J. S. Kerby, vicar of the adjoining parish of Penn.

The libel complained of was contained in an anonymous letter signed "Disgusted Parishioner," which was sent to the Archdeacon of Buckingham, alleging that plaintiff's drinking habits had long been the talk of the neighbourhood, and that it was freely said the plaintiff had put church money to his own uses. Postcards signed "Well-wisher" and "One of the Congregation" were sent to the plaintiff and a churchwarden containing the latter allegations.

The defendant admitted writing to the plaintiff and showing to several people before posting it a letter in which similar statements appeared. These he now withdrew unreservedly, and paid £10 into court, as satisfaction. He denied being the author of an anonymous letter to the Archdeacon of Buckingham, and of certain postcards.

The jury found that he was the author of these libels. For the libel contained in the letter admitted by the defendant they awarded £100 damages, and for the libel in the letter and postcards they assessed the damages at £300.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 6th November, 1913.

THE INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.

It is reported that most of the local Governments have intimated to the Government of India their approval of the suggestion of a second weekly mail between this country and Europe. Similar unanimity is not, however, forthcoming in regard to the port of arrival and departure. There is reason to believe that the desire of the postal authorities for the establishment of an additional service is largely based on the difficulty of handling the enormous volume of letters and other mail matter which now passes to and from India every week. This consideration has not hitherto been emphasised, and it would be interesting to have an official pronouncement on the subject. The curious attitude adopted by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in this matter is not easy to understand at first sight. In their reply to the local Government's enquiry they intimated that they had not consulted the members of the Chamber, and they did not think that they could usefully approach the members until they had some idea of the cost which an accelerated service and an additional service respectively would involve. On the whole, they observed, they would prefer one mail weekly with an acceleration in both directions of 48 hours. Failing this acceleration, they would support the proposal of two mails weekly, each of them being accelerated to the extent of 24 hours as compared with the present service. Whether the port of arrival and departure is Bombay or Karachi, they proceeded, "is not a matter of great moment to Calcutta," but "Northern India would presumably derive advantage if the second mail were received at and despatched from Karachi." The Committee of the Bengal Chamber further expressed the opinion that eventually the whole of India would derive advantage from the competition which would most likely be introduced as a consequence of there being two mail services arriving at and departing from different ports, and finally they held that if Karachi be chosen, it should be connected with North-Eastern India by a broad gauge line via Agra. We confess our inability to understand why the Committee of a great commercial body, like the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, should approach a problem of profound importance to commercial India with such an air of detachment. Nor is it easy to follow their reasoning when they assert that it is practically a matter of indifference to Calcutta whether the port of arrival and departure of a second mail is Bombay or Karachi. It does not need abnormal sagacity to realise that the relegation of a second mail service to a port which is situated at a much greater distance than Bombay from great commercial centres like Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon would rob the service of much of its value, and we shall be surprised if the Governments of Bengal, Madras and Burma do not adopt this view. Calcutta complained bitterly of what was described as the withdrawal of the Government of India into the deserts of the Punjab, yet the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce now contemplate with equanimity the possibility of a portion of the Indian mail service being diverted to a remote seaport in Sind. The Committee's picture of the whole of India deriving advantage from wild competition between a new service to Karachi and the present service to Bombay does more credit to their imaginative faculties than to their business-acumen. If the second service were entrusted to a new contractor, there would no doubt be healthy rivalry between the two companies, which would tend to the advantage of the public. But it would be absurd to abandon a convenient port for an inconvenient one in order to stimulate competition of this kind. Each of the steamship companies involved would aim at supremacy in speed if they both landed the mails at Bombay just as much as if they utilised separate ports of arrival and departure, and it has yet to be shown that any advantage would accrue to India if the suggestion to resort to Karachi were adopted. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber is composed of able and experienced men, and when they devote more serious consideration to the question of the mail service they will probably arrive at sounder conclusions than are contained in their letter to the local Government.

Bombay Milk and Country Dairies. The Bombay Municipality has already begun to take steps to remove milch-cattle stables and dairies to the suburbs of the city, but we are glad to see that there is a large number of people who consider the process is too slow, and desire it to be hastened. Owing to the refusal of the authorities to renew licenses, a number of stables have been abandoned in central parts of Bombay, and have been re-established, principally at Mahaluxmi, and also at Sion and Matunga. However, a petition which has been presented to the Corporation for consideration this month, and which has been signed by some three thousand people, urges not only that stables should be moved more rapidly, but that they should be taken even further, into Salsette or at least to the northern end of the island. There open spaces are more expansive and circumstances generally are more suitable than they are anywhere else near the city. Of the desirability of this step on sanitary grounds there is but one opinion, but objections are taken to it on account of a belief that it would cause a rise in the price of milk, and would entail much inconvenience in distribution. Both these objections we believe to be worthless. Dr. Harold Mann has told us that milk from the military dairy in Kirkee is sold in Bombay at two annas a pound or roughly three and a half annas a seer. This is practically the same price which is now paid for milk to the gowlies, as "good" milk is sold for three or three and a half annas. But owing to the very much smaller distance which the milk would have to travel to the city, a dairy in Salsette should be able to sell, if anything, at rather lower prices than those charged by Kirkee. Again gowlies do not employ the special preservative process which has been adopted in all military dairies, and would be saved the cost of that. Its absence, however, would add to the difficulty of distribution by necessitating frequent delivery. As unpreserved milk becomes sour in a few hours, and as milk is an article of food which is used by Hindus at every meal, it would be necessary to arrange for deliveries at least three times a day and to do that the railway authorities would probably have to be asked to provide special facilities. The milk trade of Bombay, however, must be such a tremendous business, that, if only a reasonable proportion of the gowlies were made to move, the railway companies would no doubt readily furnish these, and the remaining gowlies would soon find it to their interests to seek the open country also. In order to facilitate distribution to customers milk-shops might be licensed in the city, especially if the milk were always carried in the new jars which have recently been introduced. These are fitted with a tap, and after being filled are sealed or locked so that no deleterious material can enter. Among better-class natives milk from these receptacles is now usually insisted on, and the authorities might consider whether without hardship on the poor, they might not be required to be used in all cases. These are some of the considerations which the Corporation might have in mind, and we hope they will instruct their officers to prepare a full report on the question. At the same time we understand that a syndicate of Bombay doctors proposes to inaugurate a hygienic dairy in Salsette, and, if this is shortly established, we have no doubt it will stimulate the demand for milk produced under sanitary conditions.

Coloured and Native Labour. According to South African newspapers the bar between native and coloured labour in the Union is disappearing. Complaints were rife that the white labourer was being employed where the coloured man was formerly found efficient. But it is shown that the tendency is in the contrary direction. A Railway journal declares that there are, and have been for some years past, many evidences that coloured and native labour in South Africa is growing in efficiency and its competition with white labour is a fact the seriousness of which the latter cannot afford to ignore; there are signs, too, that what is generally known as the colour bar is becoming less and less regarded as the impenetrable barrier it once was. This may be regarded as a good sign by Mr. Gandhi and his friends who still suffer under so many disabilities. Within the past month important declarations on the subject have been made by men prominent in mining and commercial circles, which show that the particular interests concerned are prepared to judge all workers on their merits, irrespective of the colour of their skin. In the southern provinces of the Union skilled coloured labour has long been in active competition with white and, in many of the manufacturing industries of the Cape, coloured workers have a decided numerical preponderance. The significance of the declarations referred to is that they come from men holding positions of prominence in the north and probably represent the considered judgment of many employers of labour. In the Transvaal hitherto it appears there have been certain classes of occupation round which there has been placed, as it were, a white ring-fence and non-white workers have been warned off the enclosure. But if the declarations referred to are really representative there is a prospect of better times for both brown and black men in South Africa. Putting the matter before its readers, a trade journal warned them that if the white worker likes to hold his own in the competition, he can; but he can win only on his merits and not because of any imagined prescription rights. On the South African Railways, positions which require a certain amount of skill have so far been exclusively in the hands of white men, but, as the Railway journal argues, the State as an employer cannot ignore what is going on in the industrial world generally, and if white labour, as a result of slothfulness, inefficiency or any similar cause, fails to hold its own in competition the example of the Indian State Railways may have to be followed and some of the positions now held by white men, may have to be given to Indians.

The Admixture of Tongues. Some amusing examples of the introduction of English words into the every-day conversation of natives of India were recently cited by an old resident in this country. The drill instructor of an Indian regiment was once heard to address to a batch of recruits the exhortation "Volunteerka mafik mut march kurro." Quite as diverting if less edifying was the excuse given by a hospital subordinate to his superior who charged him with having been intoxicated on the previous night. "Ratko kuch responsibility nahin hai," explained the votary of Bacchus, and it was difficult to find a ready retort equal to the occasion. The practice of introducing foreign words into a language is, however, world-wide, and it is perfectly legitimate when the word used is the most effective that can be employed for the purposes of the speaker or writer. The practice becomes objectionable when the person resorting to it is simply endeavouring to express his audience with a due sense of his own erudition. This little weakness, it is to be feared, is also universal.

The Burden of Armaments. Another illustration of the manner in which modern nations are burdened by the growth of armaments is furnished by the French Budget for 1914 which was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday. The total expenditure is estimated at £215 millions, representing an advance of £27½ millions, in which is included increases of £8 millions for Morrocco, £6¾ millions for the three years' army service scheme and 6¼ millions for other measures of defence. There is an estimated deficit of no less than £31¾ millions, which is to be covered by the surplus of £4 millions from 1912, a loan of £16,000 millions, and by re-adjustment of taxation and fresh imposts. The French taxpayer is usually a patriotic person, but, like his fellow-sufferers in other countries, he has a keen objection to "readjustments of taxation and fresh imposts," and it will be interesting to see how the Budget is received by the people at large.

On Saturday the Calcutta University Senate will consider the proposal to present a congratulatory address to the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's forthcoming visit to Calcutta.

Reports from Afghanistan and transfrontier tracts show that an early snowfall has taken place on the higher ranges. This was indicated by the recent disturbed weather in the Western Himalayan region.

The Madras Government, in their order on the report of the Forest Committee, have decided to give the recommendations of the committee a trial, although they add that they are not so confident of their success as Mr. Horne and his colleagues seem to be.

The composition of the Legislative Council in the Central Provinces, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be 25 members, of whom seven will be elected and seventeen nominated (of whom not more than ten are to be officials), with one expert member as required for Bills from time to time in committee. The elections will be duly held in due course during this cold weather.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.

The President of the French Republic, M. Poincare, has gone on a visit to the Spanish Court in Madrid. For a long time past the French Press has been full of mysterious hints and allusions with regard to a coming rapprochement between France and Spain, a close alliance between the two neighbouring countries. These allusions only served as a kind of prelude to the chorus that burst out throughout the entire French Press on the occasion of the arrival of the President in Madrid. Neither are friendly voices wanting on the Spanish side—for the Spaniards are too well aware of existing reasons for being on closer terms with France—but, nevertheless, the note struck by the Spanish Press is more subdued, one might almost say less gushing than that prevailing in the French Newspapers. The French Press can never exist for long without finding some new aim with which to stir up political enthusiasm: it sees as always obsessed by the idea of the existing necessity of throwing sand in the eyes of the bourgeois, and, at the same time, of other nations. Naturally this new campaign has not failed to find a certain amount of support among the newspapers of other countries; for instance, even before the visit in question, the "Nowoje Wremja" wrote: "Our French correspondent calls attention to the coming conclusion of a new Franco-Spanish alliance. This alliance opens up, in his opinion, far reaching political perspectives." Further on, the article in question goes on to state that it entirely shares the views of its correspondent. Even should M. Poincare's visit to Spain not actually result in the signing of the treaty in question, there is every reason to believe that it will only be a matter of time until the new alliance is difinitely concluded.

Great preparations are being made in Madrid for the coming event, which means neither more nor less than a complete defeat of German Policy and a victory for French statesmanship. The article in question goes on to say that "France reckons on a coming increase of the Spanish fleet, and one which will enable the balance of power to be maintained in the Mediterranean, a balance for the destruction of which Italy and Austria have been energetically working of late. Without doubt the French hope that, in the event of great European war breaking out, they will be able to count on the help of the Spanish army, either in the shape of assistance in North Africa (in which case the French would be able to withdraw their troops from that country), or by Spain placing one or two army corps at the disposal of France. An alliance with Spain would also cover the French rear, and, in the event of the French fleet suffering defeat, it would still keep a communication open between France and her African possessions by way of Spain and the Straits of Gibraltar; such are the the advantages accruing to France by such an alliance. And this alliance would not be less valuable for Spain: on the contrary, the advantages would be still more immediate and practical. Spain is in urgent need of a loan of three milliards, in order to proceed with the building of her new fleet, to place her sea ports in order and to carry out her new railway programme. She also needs money for Morocco, as the latter country, like every new colony, is showing a wonderful capacity for devouring capital. Small wonder that the German newspapers are in a state of excitement. The entry of Spain into the Triple Entente is a blow directed against the warlike intentions of the Triple Alliance." And so on, and so on. As a matter of fact there is but little evidence of this alleged excitement in the German newspapers, but of course the French Press is bound to dwell upon the nervousness of Germany in order to make political capital out of it. Germany has long known to what extent Spain is dependent, especially financially on France. In the days when the relations existing beween France and Spain were none of the most friendly, Germany made no attempt to entice Spain into the German camp, or, in any way, to play her off against France. The friendship of Spain is necessary for France, as, in the event of a war breaking out with Germany, France would then have no anxiety as to the safety of her rear. Germany is in no way dependent on Spanish help. Furthermore, the German Government knows that, in the event of complications arising, there is little probability of Spain being so crazy as to place her soldiers and ships at the disposal of France, as in such circumstances Spain would have everything to lose and nothing to win. At the present moment, Spain has quite other tasks to perform. For all these reasons, Germany can afford to listen with calm amusement to all these fantastic ideas; no one in the fatherland grudges France this quite harmless source of amusement.

PROSPECTS IN THE IRON AND STEEL MARKET.

On the occasion of the General Meeting of the Hasper Iron and Steel Works, Herr Klockner, who is regarded as being a great authority in this branch, dealt with the reasons for the pessimistic point of view prevailing for some months past with regard to the immediate future of the iron and steel market. He began by admitting that the fall of prices in raw material is very unfortunate for the immediate prospects of the industrial branch in question, but that it has the advantage of preparing the ground for a subsequent upward movement. It is a well known experience in all matters appertaining to industrial undertakings, that a lasting improvement can only take place after prices have absolutely touched rock bottom. And this has already taken place with regard to iron ores. A fall of from 2 to 3 marks has already taken place in foreign ores, and French minette has been specially severely affected, owing to the decreased demand resulting from the strikes in Belgium, which resulted in hurried sales at reduced prices to Germany. It is also likely that the Swedish mines, which play a great part in supplying the German market, will be obliged to reduce their prices in accordance with the general existing state of the market. Furthermore, the Coal Syndicate is gradually becoming convinced of the fact that the price of the coal will soon have to be reduced, in order to enable the iron-masters to cover the cost of production at the present low selling rate. It will soon be seen whether the members of the Coal Syndicate are to be induced to grant this reduction for the coming first of January.

In any case, Herr Klockner anticipates a further increase of German exports in iron and steel wares. Former experience has shown that on the occasion of a backward movement in the markets of the world, the German iron and steel industry has lost nothing of her output to foreign markets, and, consequently, there is no need of anxiety in this direction. In any case, Germany is not likely to those foreign markets which have long been regarded as her special property. For instance, the Argentine Republic, where the recent splendid harvest will soon counterbalance the dearth of money, is not likely to fall off with her orders. Of India and Japan it may be said that they are daily in the market. Even the present existing boycott of German goods in France has had but very little effect on the steel and iron trade, although machinery production has been to a certain extent prejudicially affected.

The speaker proceeds to show that this optimistic point of view is still more justified with regard to sheet iron. In this branch, increased production has not led to a glutting of the market, but, on the contrary, sales are still extremely active. There is every reason to suppose that this activity will continue throughout the coming year, as all the principal ship-building yards, both at home and abroad, are full with orders. There is also some reason to believe that the American market will afford an opportunity for the placing of fresh German orders during the coming year, as, in accordance with the new tariff, pig iron, spiegeleisen, and ferromanganese are duty free.

ART CONGRESS IN BERLIN.

On the 5th of October the first International Congress for Aesthetics and Art met in the Aula of the Berlin University; nearly all the countries of Europe were represented at the meeting. The different universities, and the technical High Schools in particular are showing great interest in promoting the aesthetic requirements of our times by means of international cooperation. It is especially a question of deciding on technical expressions having a uniform meaning in all languages, which is to be achieved by mutual agreement among the representatives of the different nations met together for that purpose. On the occasion of the first meeting, the chair was taken by Professor Dessoir of the University of Berlin. From the extensive programme of lectures and discussions provided, it seems that all the arts are to be included in this international agreement, and that, of the sciences, especially philosophy, archaeology, the history of art and the history of music are to be included. Among the foreign savants who took part in the discussion may be mentioned Professor Hoernes (Vienna), who is regarded as the first living authority on the Archaeology of prehistoric discoveries, Professor V. Becthy (Budapest), Professor Joel (Basel), Professor Basch (Paris), Professor J. Mories y Azara (Barcelona), Professor Tzigara Samurzas (Bucharest), Sir Charles Waldstein (Cambridge), Professor Heiberg (Copenhagen), Professor Wrangel (Lund), and Professor Grau of Christiania. All these gentlemen held their speeches in the German language. The French representative explained this by saying that the science of aesthetics was founded one hundred and fifty years ago by Baumgraten of Gottingen, that subsequently at the end of the 18th Century it was raised to the level of pure science by Kant, and brought into fruitful connection with artistic creation by Schiller. Not until Germany, during the classical period of her literature, brought aesthetic interests into prominence, did other countries devote themselves to a like work. The English representative lay special stress upon the fact that the main task of this Congress is to bring about a change in aesthetics. Formerly the science of art was only regarded as forming a side branch of philosophy, but to-day it is generally recognised that the former should be regarded as a science of itself, having an equal importance with all other branches of learning. For these reasons, the representatives of English art and learning had accepted with pleasure the invitation to this Congress, and had authorised him to greet them on behalf of the people and country of England.

The members of the Congress will have every opportunity of visiting collections and studios which are not otherwise opened to the public. Professor Lamprecht of Leipzig, the Principal of the Institute for the Study of the History of Civilisation in that town, has got together a special exhibition of drawings executed by children of all countries. The purpose of this exhibition is to show that the important fundamental idea underlying the conception and reproduction of visible and tangible objects was the same, but that the actual execution depends on the practice which the youthful artists have had. Thus we see that aesthetics are closely connected with anthropology and ethnology.

HONOURING VERDI IN GERMANY.

The year 1913 has brought with it the hundredth anniversary of the birthdays of the two greatest composers of the 19th century, Wagner and Verdi. Naturally Wagner's hundredth birthday was celebrated throughout the length and breadth of Germany last May. But the fact that Verdi's hundredth birthday, which falls on the 10th of October, will be celebrated on an almost equal scale in the Fatherland, is a sign of the generous appreciation that the German people show to foreign artists. The entire German press, from the great newspapers down to the smallest provincial journals, already began some weeks before to publish a number of Verdi anecdotes and letters showing the real greatness of the composer.

But Germany did not content herself merely with this form of recognition. Many of our opera houses gave special Verdi performances in honour of the occasion, the principal roles being filled by the very best artists available. First and foremost came the Berlin Royal Opera House, which did not content itself with performing one of the great master's works on his birthday, but gave a complete cycle of his operas. On the actual day, Verdi's most popular work, "Traviata," was given. On the following day "Don Carlos" was produced for the first time. All his other works, i.e., "Aida" (with Caruso), "Rigoletto," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Othello" and "Falstaff" followed; the one exception being "Il Trovatore."

L. ASCH.

ANOTHER ULSTER PROTEST.

BUSINESS MEN'S ATTITUDE.

SYMPATHY WITH DEFENCE FORCE.

TAXES TO BE STOPPED.

BELFAST, Nov. 4.

Over 6,000 business men, representing almost a hundred million sterling of capital, assembled in Ulster Hall, to-day, to protest against Home Rule. The meeting unanimously decided to hold back all taxes so long as any attempt was made to bring Home Rule into operation. A resolution was also passed expressing sympathy with the organisation of the Volunteer Defence Force.

The resolutions were presented to Sir Edward Carson, who said they were a complete refutation of the allegation that Ulster business men were lukewarm and that they refused to consider any tactical manœuvres and must have offers in black and white.—Reuter.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Llanelly, said that if there were to be conferences on the subject of Home Rule they must not be fettered by the terms of any particular Bill. A solution must be found which would be acceptable to Ulstermen. The right course was to appeal to the people.—Reuter.

NORTH CORK ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The O'Brienite, Mr. John Guiney, has been returned unopposed for North Cork.—Reuter.

FRENCH ARMAMENTS.

BIG BUDGET DEFICIT TO BE COVERED.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The Budget for 1914 was introduced in the French Chamber this afternoon. The total expenditure is estimated at 215 millions sterling, an increase of 27½ millions. This includes increases of eight millions for Morocco, 6½ millions in connection with the three years' compulsory service and 6½ millions for other defence measures. The estimated deficit of 31½ millions will be covered by a four millions surplus from 1912, a loan of sixteen millions, and the remainder by readjustments of taxation and fresh imposts.—Reuter.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

The loan announced yesterday will be incorporated in the proposed big loan of November 1, for non-recurring military expenditure which will not be included in the Budget but will be dealt with separately.—Reuter.

SHOAL OF LAND OFFERS.

WIDE CHOICE FOR THE CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and the Duke of Sutherland is published.

The former on Oct. 28 asks the Duke for details of his offer of land with a view to a report on it by the proper department.

The Duke, on November 4, offered 210,000 acres of land, mostly deer forest, at 22s. 6d. an acre, or, alternatively, 200,000 acres, mostly sheep and cattle grazing ground, at 25s. an acre.

Mr. Evan Gilmour has offered Mr. Lloyd George 100,000 acres in Ross and Sutherland at £2 an acre, and Major Duncan Matheson has offered the whole of the island of Lewis on terms which have not been disclosed.—Reuter.

GREEK PATIENCE TIRING.

THREAT OF NEW ATTITUDE TO TURKEY.

ATHENS, Nov. 4.

A semi-official communique says that Greek patience with Turkey's procrastination regarding the peace negotiations is almost exhausted. Greece will allow a short period, probably four or five days, to resume negotiations, after which she will adopt towards Turkey a different line of policy from that hitherto pursued.—Reuter.

COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The "Manchester Commerce," which struck an iceberg, has arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, with her bow damaged.—Reuter.

TAMMANY DEFEATED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The election of Mr. Mitchell by plurality of upwards of a hundred thousand, constitutes a severe defeat of Tammany, which has lost control of the city and the State Assembly.—Reuter.

BAVARIA'S NEW KING.

MUNICH, Nov. 5.

A proclamation of King Ludwig the Third, to-day, announces the termination of the Regency of Bavaria and King Ludwig's assumption of the government as King.

TRAIN COLLISION.

FEARFUL CALAMITY IN FRANCE.

VICTIMS SHRIEKING AMID FLAMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The express between Marseilles and Paris collided at Melun, yesterday evening, with a mail train travelling in the opposite direction. Seven carriages of the latter train and two carriages of the express were smashed and the wreckage is on fire. At least a dozen passengers were killed. Some accounts say fifty.

Terrible scenes were witnessed, the injured shrieking for help amid the flames.—Reuter.

APPALLING DETAILS.

MELUN, Nov. 5.

At least forty people were killed in the train accident here, many of them being burnt to death.

The weather was foggy, and the express, which was travelling at a terrific speed, dashed into the mail train. The mail van was smashed to atoms, over twenty postal employees being killed. The gas tanks exploded and the wreckage blazed. The rescuers displayed magnificient courage, and tributes to them are paid by Dutch and English passengers from India, none of whom were injured. All have now resumed their journey to Rotterdam and London respectively.

A French infantry captain named Amic is among the dead. His wife was pinned for eight hours under the tender imploring death before she phas rescued. She eventually succumbed.

The Minister of Commerce is visiting the injured.

The driver of the express has been arrested for running past signals.

Soldiers, who took part in the rescue, found jewels among the *debris* of the mail van.—Reuter.

MANY DISASTERS.

SAD RECORD OF THE AUTUMN OF 1913.

The autumn of 1913 has unfortunately, been remarkable for a number of appalling disasters. The following is the list since Oct. 10.

	Lives Lost
Oct 10.—Burning of the liner Volturno in Mid-Atlantic	136
Oct. 14—Explosion in Universal Pit, near Cardiff.....	434
Oct. 15—Express collision at Liverpool	6
Oct. 18—Airship L 2 explodes in mid air in Germany..	30
Nov. 5—French Railway disaster.....	40

NO ULTIMATUM TO MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

Mr. Bryan has issued a statement that no ultimatum has been sent to Mexico, nevertheless there have apparently been some strong representations in view a of declaration made in diplomatic circles yesterday.—Reuter.

MR. BRYAN'S EXPLANATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Mr. Bryan insists that no ultimatum has been sent to Mexico, but only a memorandum demanding the elimination of President Huerta and his friends. The memorandum says that the United States are anxious to avoid trouble in the interests of Mexico as well as to preserve international peace. It finally urges President Huerta immediately to abandon power since the United States will not tolerate further temporising.—Reuter.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

LORD HALDANE'S INTERESTING FORECAST.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In a speech at Edinburgh, Lord Haldane foreshadowed the development of the functions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, by which it would become the supreme tribunal of the United Kingdom as well as of the Overseas Dominions, since the Second Chamber, as it existed, must be reformed in such a fashion that it would no longer be the Supreme Court of England. Lord Haldane suggested that the Committee might sit in more than one centre in the Empire, of which it would form a great link.—Reuter.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Nov. 5.

The P. & O. steamer "Mantua" today shipped £200,000 gold for India.—Reuter.

HONOUR FOR VICE-ADMIRAL.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Vice-Admiral Burney has been created a K.C.M.G. in recognition of his services at Skutari.—Reuter.

[Vice-Admiral Cecil Burney was born in 1858, the son of Captain Charles Burney, C.B., R.N. He was Lieutenant of the Carysfort during the Egyptian War of 1882, and was in charge of a gatling gun at Mahuta and Kassassin, and was during the naval and military operations near Suakin in the Eastern Sudan in 1884. He also accompanied Sir Charles Warren into the desert for the capture of the Palmer and Charrington murderers. In 1906-7 he was an aide-de-camp to King Edward, he was Rear Admiral of the Plymouth sub-division of the Home Fleet in 1909-10, and became Rear-Admiral, commanding the 5th Cruiser Squadron in 1911. He has now been in command of an international force at Skutari for several months.]

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

POSITION REGARDING MARRIAGES.

MR. HARCOURT'S REPLY TO MOSLEM LEAGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Replying to the representations of the London Moslem League regarding the effect of the recent judgment in Natal on Indian marriages, the Colonial Office points out that the judgment concerns the interpretation of one section of the Immigrants' Regulation Act, which provides that certain persons are not to be deemed prohibited immigrants. It does not appear to restrict the power of the Executive to admit Indian women.

Mr. Harcourt understands that the general South African law never recognised polygamous marriages, being identical in this respect with the law of England, and the recent decisions of the courts have not altered the law in any way.—Reuter.

ZANZIBAR'S STATUS.

ITS DEBT TO INDIANS AND INDIAN TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Prior to the present crisis in London, the All-India Moslem League drew up a representation to the Colonial Office earnestly supporting the petition of the Indians of Zanzibar and Pemba, that the recent transfer from the Foreign to the Colonial Office should not be followed by the absorption of the islands within the jurisdiction of the East Africa Protectorate, it being pointed out that the climatic conditions were unfavourable to European constitutions.

Zanzibar had attained its important commercial position mainly as the result of Indian enterprise, and absorption was likely to be seriously prejudicial to the trade of the islands.—Reuter.

NEW YORK'S MAYORAL ELECTION.

SULZER'S CHAMPION EXPECTED TO WIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

A most strenuous fight in connection with the election of Mayor is proceeding. Late returns indicate the election of Mr. Mitchell, an opponent of Tammany and champion of ex-Governor Sulzer, by overwhelming pluralities over the Tammany candidate, Mr. McCall.—Reuter.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

"VISION OF SALOME" ABANDONED.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Miss Maud Allan, on the eve of her departure for India and the East, has written a long letter to the Press, explaining her reasons for persisting in her determination to visit India and the East in spite of criticisms. She says she does not propose to give the "Vision of Salome."—Reuter.

ALLEGED EURASIAN THIEVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

A gang of eight Eurasians who, it is said, have been the authors of a series of thefts in Calcutta, were arrested on the roof of a house in the heart of Teretta Bazaar last night. They are to be proceeded against in the first instance under the bad livelihood section of the C. P.

JUTE FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

A large shed stocked with jute was completely gutted by fire at Sealdah station last night. By the time the fire brigade arrived the flames had secured such a hold on the building that it was useless to attempt to save it, and efforts were directed to preventing the fire spreading to adjacent jute sheds. The damage done was considerable, one estimate placing it at a couple of lakhs.

UNLICENSED OPIUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Sheikh Osman Ali, a boatman plying on the Hooghly, was at the Calcutta Police Court to-day sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for having in his possession, on October 21, twenty-six seers of opium without a licence.

CARELESS SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The District Magistrate of Dacca yesterday convicted F. Scheel, a European hide merchant, of rash and negligent shooting, thereby causing hurt to an Indian woman. The accused was fined Rs. 200.

DELHI'S VEGETABLE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

Land to the extent of 786 square yards is being acquired in Kucha Chalanta, Delhi, for the new public vegetable market.

OIL STEAMER ON FIRE.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT TUTICORIN.

TWO ENGINEERS & CAPTAIN'S DAUGHTER KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

News was received in Madras last night that the steamer "Twin one," belonging to the Burma Oil Company, Limited, was on fire at Tuticorin. She was carrying about 2,000 tons of petroleum in bulk and, as soon as the fire was discovered, about 500 tons were salvaged.

At the time of going to press the flames had not been got under control, and it is surmised that the probable loss to the Burma Oil Company will be about two lakhs of rupees.

The "Twingone" was in use exclusively for carrying petroleum. She was registered in Rangoon.

So far, the cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

ENGINEERS REPORTED KILLED.

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

The Managing Agents of the Burma Oil Company have received advices from Tuticorin that the oil steamer "Twingone" has been destroyed by fire there. It appears that the fire was communicated to the steamer from a barge alongside into which drums of petrol were being discharged.

The chief engineer, the second engineer, the Captain's infant daughter, an ayah and two other servants are reported to have lost their lives. The rest of the crew were on shore.

LEAPS TO DEATH.

COLOMBO, Nov. 5.

News has just reached here of a terrible fire on board an oil steamer in the Tuticorin harbour. Several lives have been lost through people jumping overboard. The flames rose high over the steamer and made a remarkable spectacle.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

FIREWORKS AT JOG FALLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, JOG, Nov 5.

Their Excellencies spent a quiet day yesterday in camp. In the afternoon they motored to the Bombay side of the Falls and took tea on the rocks overlooking the Falls themselves. Not twenty yards from where tea was laid was a slab of rock from which one could look straight down 850 feet into the pool at the base of the Raja Fall. In the evening the Falls were illuminated by a searchlight. At the same time a splendid display of fireworks was given from the rocks on either side.

Their Excellencies leave the camp by motor at 2 p.m., arriving at Shimoga this evening, whence they proceed by a special train to Mysore.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

"COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG" REVIVED.

The Bandmann Opera Company presented "The Count of Luxembourg" to a crowded house at the Royal Opera House last night.

The story deals with the Grand Duke Rutzinov (Mr. V. Gouriet) who is in love with Angele Didier (Miss May Glenn) but is unable to marry her because she has no title. In order to get a title and so gain the Czar's consent to the marriage he decides to arrange a marriage for her with the Count of Luxembourg (Mr. James McGrath). This done it was the intention of the Duke to arrange a divorce and then marry AngeleDidier, but the appearance on the scene of a cousin who has long been engaged to him puts a stop to this, for she holds the consent of the Czar—which amounts to a command—to her marriage with the Duke, and so Angele and the Count, who have in the meantime fallen in love with each other, are made perfectly happy.

Mr. A. Frith (as Brissard, a poor artist friend of the Count) is the life of the play. His many humourous remarks and witty songs provoked roars of laughter and he was frequently applauded. Miss. Violet Frampton as Juliette, a former school companin of Angele Didier was also very good. Miss May Glenn is the possessor of a very fine voice, and the songs provided for her in her part of Angele Didier allowed her to demonstrate to the best advantage. Her duets with Mr. McGrath were always well received, and her acting strong, vigorous, and sympathetic as the occasion demanded.

Altogether it can be said the piece was very well acted and proved yet another triumph to the already long list of the Bandmann Company.

To-night, the American Musical Comedy, "The Pink Lady," will be performed.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

Lohar Street, near the Crawford Market, was the scene of some excitement last night about 11-30 when an alarm of fire was given, and five fire engines arrived on the spot.

A Hindu lad of about ten noticed smoke and flames issue out of the window on the first floor of Heera Building, a five-storyed house at the junction of Carnac Road and Lohar Street. He ran to the Princess Street police stuation to give information, but in the mean time one of the pedestrians broke the glass of the fire alarm apparatus and turned the handle which informed the Fire Brigade.

The engines from the Fort, Bhuleshwar, Mandvi, Babulla Tank and Byculla arrived promptly but only the Fort engine played water on the fire.

The room where the fire originated was used for storing toys and goods by the China-Japan Stores, the owner being one Sorabji Patel, a Parsi. The owner of the building is Mr. Ramji Laljii. No damage was done to the building, but some of the fancy goods and toys were damaged by fire and water.

CLOUD BURST.

47 PEOPLE DROWNED IN BURMA.

A NUMBER OF VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

A cloud-burst in Katha District caused several streams in the Pinlebu township to become flooded. Several villages were swept away, forty-seven persons being drowned. All the bodies, except three, have been recovered.

STRANGE CALCUTTA AFFAIR.

REVOLVER SHOTS IN PRIVATE HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The fising of revolver shots caused the police to enter a house in Rufeek Serang Lane last night, when they arrested a European woman, named McNeilly, her son, S. Tichner, another European named T. Marks, and a West-Indian woman named Lena Allers.

The house was in a state of confusion when the police entered. It appears that last night Allers called on a Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe at this address, and accused the latter of making a defamatory statement regarding Mrs. McNeilly. Tichner drew a revolver and fired it in the air. It is alleged that he fired a third shot at a Mrs. Fyfe, but this point is being investigated. A man named Frame, who was in the house at the time, was badly injured in the fracas, but not by a bullet. The matter will come before the court in due course.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

EXPERIMENTS IN PIPE COATINGS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy presiding.

The Municipal Commissioner, in a letter to the Committee, stated that for the purpose of conducting experiments with pipe coatings, non-corrosive paints, etc., it was advisable to instal test lengths of pipe on some of the Municipal steel mains which could be removed and examined from time to time. He forwarded a drawing showing an experimental length which was proposed to be in the form of a parallel branch, 15 feet long, attached at each end to the main by a sluice valve. Through this branch water would perpetually flow until shut off for inspection purposes. The cost would be met from the savings in the allocation of Rs. 1,59,189 for the work of replacing the Vehar main, entrusted to Messrs. Virji Teja & Co.

The letter was recorded.

REMOVAL OF LITTER.

With reference to the Standing Committee's and Corporation Resolutions, dated 23rd July and 14th August respectively, forwarding, for remarks, a copy of letter from Mr. Nowroji Hormasji Kafrak, regarding the work of removing letter, etc., from private stables in the City, the Commissioner stated that the Executive Health Officer remarked as follows:—

"The conservancy work of the City is enormous and I am not prepared to advise the Municipality to undertake this additional responsibility of attending to the needs of private stable owners. The initial cost of the motors and the increase in the staff proportionately will be very great and in the case of a breakdown we shall have to prosecute ourselves in the Police Courts for failing to remove accumulations of dung and refuse from these stables. That is a position which we cannot accept. The onus of removing the refuse lies on the owner or occupier as laid down in the Municipal Act to a place of deposit fixed.

The Commissioner stated that he agreed with the Health Officer.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to reply Mr. Kafrak in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

AN INSANITARY TANK.

"With reference to Standing Committee Resolution of March 26, forwarding, for remarks, a copy of letter, dated March 20, from Messrs. Dastur and Co. on behalf of Mr. Raoji Vinayekrao Jagannath Sunkersett, regarding a tank and wells appertaining to the Sunkersett Temple at Tardeo, the Commissioner reported that the tank appears to be a danger to health, as there were many houses near it. It did seem to be much used for bathing purposes. Both inside the temple and at the tank itself, there was tap water, and the people used the top water for bathing. The cost of filling in the tank would be considerable, and he thought the should agree to bear half the cost. The owner could well afford to bear the remaining cost, in view of the extra land that would thus be given him. The small well was not used for any purpose and it should be filled up or covered. The large well has anopheles in it. Its water was, however, used for 20 dhobi stones and for this reason it might be allowed to remain for another two years, if more fish were placed in it and it was cleaned.

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner for disposal.

A PIOUS MAN'S LOSS.

A report of the loss of a shirt which had on it gold studs set with diamonds and pearls of the value of Rs. 700 has been made by one Shivnarayan Baldeodas. He has a house at Matunga where he had gone for a change. On the night of the 2nd instant he slept in the hall of the house and when retiring to bed hung up his shirt on a rack on the wall. The next morning the shirt was found missing. The doors of the hall and the staircase had been left open on the previous night. It is stated there are a number of mendicants stopping at the place, but the complainant does not want the police to interfere with these holy men.

Mr. C. J. Hamilton, M.A., has been recommended for appointment as the "Minto" Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, for five years, at a salary of Rs. 12,000 per annum. The Senate will consider the recommendation on Nov. 15.

MONEY MARKET.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS.

FAILURE OF ANOTHER JEWELLER.

The markets in Bombay were all dull yesterday, though the pearl market was expected to assume a healthier tone on receipt of more favourable reports from the European and American markets.

The Bombay share market also continues dull, and it is openly stated that many brokers will not be able to meet their liabilities on the settling day. Greater difficulties and a more embarrassing situation are, therefore, expected next week, when payments must be made on the days fixed by the Board of Directors of the Share Brokers' Association. General shares were put up for auction, and a little improvement was noticed in prices.

The are not many current accounts in the Indian banks as most of the depositors have withdrawn their money and made other investments. Fixed deposits too have been withdrawn on the terminating dates.

FAILURE OF A JEWELLER.

A jeweller, with liabilities amounting to three lakhs, was adjudicated an insolvent, and the list of insolvents is increasing daily.

THE AHMEDABAD BANK.

The Ahmedabad and Kathyawar Banking Corporation faiture does not seem to have affected Bombay much, because the local branch was doing very little business.

On Sunday last the directors of this bank held a meeting to consider the situation of the firm and its branches, and it was finally decided to stop business and suspend payments.

ANOTHER BANK CLOSURE.

KARACHI MERCHANTS' BANK.

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

Mr. Valiram Fatehchand, managing agent of the Karachi Merchants' Bank, Ltd., in a letter to the *Sind Gazette* states that it has been decided to close the bank.

KARACHI MERCHANTS IN DIFFICULTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

The *Sind Gazette* reports a general improvement in the Karachi bazaar, but states that grain merchants and sugar merchants are in some difficulties.

SITUATION AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 5

The financial crisis in the Bombay market, the full extent of which has only recently begun to be realised locally has considerably perturbed the Cawnpore market. Some of the big banks which used to do a very large hundi business have practically stopped discounting paper, a circumstance which is considered ominous as previous drawings are shortly due now.

In the piece-goods market large stocks are held by traders and there does not appear to be any great prospect of a speedy clearance though this will not affect the banks concerned in any way. The dullness in the piece-goods market is also to some extent due to the prevailing scarcity in these Provinces. This circumstance, however, is likely to help the grain merchants who otherwise would also have been involved.

To some extent those who hold large stock of oil seeds are likely to benefit considerably as the failure of the rains have affected the seed crop to a large extent.

The failure very recently of two more Bombay banks tends to confirm the belief that the present financial crisis will last for some time yet.

THE PEOPLES' BANK.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

In dismissing the appeal, yesterday, of the directors of the Peoples' Bank against the appointment of a provisional official liquidator, Mr. Justice Rattigan delivered a lengthy judgment summing up as follows:—"It seems to me that the cases cited by the appellants are not relevant to the facts admitted before me in the present case. It is obvious from admissions made and from facts on record which are not denied, that the Peoples' Bank has, in fact, suspended business and directed all its numerous branches to suspend business and consequently the bank as such cannot go on. Admittedly it must go into liquidation and apparently the only doubt at present is whether it should be wound up under the supervision of the Court or go into voluntary liquidation. Mr. Beechey's argument that the bank is not insolvent because it is possible that sooner or later it may be in a positon to pay all its debts strikes me as somewhat desperate. I am of opinion that the court is fully justified in taking action under Section 134 and appointing a provisional liquidator. I cannot agree that the very restricted powers conferred upon a provisional liquidator in this case can in any way injure or prejudicially affect the affairs of the bank for the interests of its creditors. On the contrary I consider that a due discharge by the provisional liquidator of the duties imposed upon him will tend to protect the interests of the creditors, while at the same time in no way paralysing the affairs of the company, which is already itself paralysed. I accordingly dismiss the appeal with costs.

THE KARACHI BRANCH.

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

Seals have been officially fixed upon the doors of the Peoples' Bank in Karachi and a police guard has been mounted.

THE AMRITSAR BANK.

OFFICIAL WINDING UP.

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

In the matter of the Amritsar Bank, the District Judge to-day did not approve of the names of the liquidators recommended by the applicants for the official winding up, and the passing of final orders has been fixed for November 25, by which time, it is expected, a suitable liquidator will be selected.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE MOSLEM SPLIT.

When the two stalwarts of the Moslem Central League, Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali, left suddenly for England a few weeks ago, I speculated on the mysteriousness of their mission. They had simply declared in general terms that they were called away by affairs of grave moment to the Musalman community and that it was necessary for them to acquaint the powers and the public of Great Britain with the true state of Moslem needs and feeling. Saving a small number forming the initiated, the general public was not prepared for the split between the protagonists of the advanced and the moderate sections of the community. Nor were they aware of the existence of acute differences between them, which have culminated with dramatic suddenness, in a parting of the ways. It was, however, not necessary for one to be aware of the troublous undercurrents of Moslem politics to be able to prophesy from the trend of events, during the last two or three years, that the split was bound to come, as it did in the case of the Indian National Congress and that the community would be divided, in course of time, into two hostile parties. The division has come sooner than might have been expected, and it strikes one as ludicrous and comical that it should all have sprung from a dispute over the question of a dinner. The emissaries, who had proceeded to England with a purpose, demanded the feast as a mark of recognition from representative Moslems and other friends of the community in London, the most distinguished among them being H. H. the Aga Khan and Mr. Amir Ali. The visitors were eager to make it the occasion for a political demonstration. Mr. Amir Ali declined to join it, and the Aga Khan, although he did not expressly refuse to attend, did not appear to be very keen about it. Mr. Amir Ali's refusal aroused the dire wrath of Mr. Wazir Hasan, and led to a vehement and acrimonious correspondence between them. Mr. Amir Ali has indignantly repelled the insinuation made against him that he would not lend his support "for the good of the cause,"—conveniently vague phraseology,—although he had to risk nothing, and sacrifice nothing. It may be concluded from this outburst that trouble had long been brewing, and that the object of the mission was in that connection. The disagreement between the two parties was so wide and essential that it was impossible to compose it, and the rupture was inevitable. Mr. Amir Ali has stated that despite the differences which existed between the London League and the central body, which has its head-quarters in Lucknow, the former had refrained from expressing its disapproval of resolutions, which it had considered inexpedient in the best interests of the community, "in order to maintain an appearance of solidarity." Here is an instance of history repeating itself. It is a repetition of the quarrel which ended in the breaking up of the Congress sitting in Surat, four years ago, in a state of violent convulsion.

DINNER AND DISUNION.

As the difference is not merely in degree, but in principle, it is best that the two parties have now been driven by circumstances to go each its own way. Mr. Amir Ali declined to participate in the dinner, saying that owing to his position as a member of the Privy Council, he must obtain the permission of the Lord Chancellor to attend it. Had this the sole ground [illegible] objection it could never have led to the angry dispute. I think that in the presence of grave and vital differences between him and the two militant missionaries, who demanded to be fed and lionized, Mr. Amir Ali might have acted with straightforward courage, and given the right reason for not participating in the proposed dinner and demonstration, instead of making a feeble excuse. The exact points of difference have not yet been confided to the public;—at all events, they have not been mentioned in the telegraphic summary of the correspondence and therefore, we have not sufficient materials to judge between the opposing factions. But one thing is certain that the disappointed diners represent the advanced section and that Mr. Amir Ali has no sympathy with it. A number of Musalman lawyers have broken away from the staid wand-waving class and having joined hands with the Congress have cordially accepted its programme and its ideals. The controversy has culminated in the resignation, by Mr. Amir Ali, of his office of president of the London League. He has declared that "he would not submit to outside dictation." No self-respecting man would. The position of the London League, in relation to its counterpart in India has never been clearly defined and settled. They were both established "for the good of the cause" and so long as there was no difference of opinion about it, there was no occasion for inquiry as to their relative powers and functions. But Mr. Amir Ali's resignation lends a colour to Mr. Wazir Hasan's contention that "the policy of the Moslem League must be laid down in India and nowhere else; although, naturally and rightly, it must be laid down in consultation with the London Branch, whenever it is possible to avail ourselves of its assistance and advice." The London League, if it were to exist merely for the purpose of registering the decrees of the parent society in India and obeying its behests would be reduced to an insignificant and humiliating position. It may be possible, however, as suggested by the Aga Khan, to reconstitute it on the basis of co-operation and co-ordination with the central body.

THE AGA KHAN'S POSITION.

The Aga Khan is the one man among the Moslems, who may be able yet to save the situation. In his statesmanship, his broad and liberal outlook, his wise caution, and his spirit of conciliation and compromise, he stands unrivalled among his own people. It must be recognized, however, that the difficulties in the way must be very great, as may

be gathered from his own resignation of the office of president of the Central League. It is very sad that a powerful factor on the side of sense and sobriety has thus been withdrawn from the councils of the community. He says, indeed, that he will continue to take an active interest as an ordinary member; but having divested himself of the weight and authority which belonged to him as the presiding genius of the League, he will not be in a position to exercise his salutary influence with much effect. It seems probable that at heart he is in sympathy with Mr. Amir Ali, and that his irrevocable resolve to relinquish his position is due to the growing power and influence of the restless spirits among the advanced section of the League. Owing to his consummate tact and astuteness, he has managed to escape the wrath of Mr. Wazir Hasan. The Aga Khan declares, as the chief reason for his resignation, that "now the League has become popular, the work should be conducted on lines of general popular opinion, rather than on semi-dictatorial lines, which have now become impossible." The language is cautious and guarded, and leaves room for speculation, whether he is in accord with the lines on which the League should now be conducted. If the answer to this question were to be in the affirmative, then the question naturally arises why he should have sent in his resignation, simultaneously with that of Mr. Amir Ali. Are we to take it as a quiet acquiescence in forces and circumstances which can no longer be thwarted or withstood?

FORCES AT WORK.

The election of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla as president of the League at its forthcoming sessions is, failing the Aga Khan, about the next best thing that could be done by its organizers Sir Ibrahim has not yet identified himself much with politics. But he may be depended upon as a safe leader, gifted with sound judgment and uncommon astuteness. He has a peculiar knack of finding a way out of difficulties, when they puzzle and baffle other minds. It bespeaks courage and public spirit on his part to have accepted a great responsibility at a critical and delicate juncture. But he is skilful, adroit, and, above all, resourceful, and I shall be much surprised if he will fail in conciliating diverse factions towards himself. He must have closely watched the forces at work in the Islamic world, and will manage to swim with the stream, should he think at all that thus he could best promote Moslem interests. He must have observed the tendency, which has sprung up of late years, towards the fraternization of Hindus and Moslems. Mahomedans are eagerly welcomed in the Congress camp, and are acclaimed as valuable allies. Moslem agitations against authorities are strongly supported in the Hindu press, which has been profuse in its felicitations over the happy result of the Cawnpore incident. A Hindu banker gave a congratulatory dinner at Cawnpore to the Mahomedan leader who had interested himself prominently in the affair. Both sides are anxious to arrive at a mutual understanding on the killing of cows in celebration of Moslem festivals, and thus remove one fruitful cause of quarrel and mischief. The spirit of union will grow with the spread of enlightenment, and if it will be exerted in promoting legitimate ends tending towards the real welfare of the commonwealth, it will be regarded with approval and satisfaction by the government, as well as the people.

DION.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the All India United Insurance Co., Ld., was held last evening at the registered office of the company, in Apollo Street, Fort, presided over by Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee, one of the directors.

The following report was read and adopted:—The company has deposited Rs. 25,000 last yearand Rs 25,000 this year making a total of Rs 50,000 with the Government as required by Indian Life Assurance Act, 1912.

The directors have pleasure to inform that the company has opened a branch Office at Karachi and is receiving good business from there. They further think of opening offices in other part of India at important centres.

The directors propose to set aside Rs. 25,000 towards life reserve fund out of total reserve fund of the company that will now amount to Rs. 70,000.

The directors inform that Messrs. Rahim Joosab and Co., the late secretaries have voluntarily forfeited their commission in Life Department amounting to Rs. 2,476-6-11.

The balance of revenue account including the sum of Rs. 7,432-0-4 brought forward from last year's account Rs. 40,442-13-8 which they recommend to as under :—

In payment of a dividend at Rs. 1-0-0 per share free of income tax for the year ending 30th June 1913, Rs. 25,000. Writing off towards preliminary expenses, Rs. 6,000, to transfer to the reserve fund Rs. 5,000, balance to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 4,442-13-8 Rs. 40,442-13-8.

Mr. A. V. Desai, one of the shareholders, said that he was sorry that the directors had nothing to say about the late secretaries. The late secretaries were asked to retire and were compelled to give resignation for putting some amount in the Credit Bank of India, Limited which was managed by the brother of the secretary. The directors thought that the monies were not safe in the secretary's hands. Messrs. A Hussein and Co., who are old merchants volunteered to take the secretaryship and the directors thought that the realm of the company should be in their hands. Continuing, Mr. Desai said that thelife department which had involved a loss of Rs. 30,000 might be amended. He had spoken to the new secretaries about it, and they have promised to put the life department in good order.

Mr. Desai then proposed that a dividend of Re. 1 per share be given and that the dividend be paid on December 1, 1913.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. T. M. M. Muskati and Mr. Lalji were re-elected directors.

In place of the present auditor, Mr. N. E. Mistri, Mr. A. C. Rice was elected on a remuneration of a certain sum that might be fixed by the directors.

Certain alterations on the Articles of Association were then passed and will be submitted for confirmation at an extraordinary general meeting on November 19.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

RECRUITMENT FOR FOREST SERVICE.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS ADVOCATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, NOV. 5.

The Imperial and Provincial Forest Services were under examination to-day before the first committee of the Public Service Commission, presided over by Lord Islington.

Among the witnesses were Mr. C. S. Hart, Inspector-General of Agriculture, Mr. L. Mercer, President, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, Mr. G. O. Coombes, representative of the Provincial Forest Service, the United Provinces, and two witnesses representing the Imperial and Provincial Forest Services.

Mr. Hart said he entered the service in 1887, served in the Punjab for 18 years, was Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces in 1906, and was in Bengal in the same capacity in 1908. He was appointed the Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces in 1910, and had held his present appointment since April 1913. His general duties were to control, supervise, and inspect the Agricultural Department except in Madras and Bombay. He also dealt with the agricultural questions which came up before the Government of India.

Replying to the question put by the Chairman, the witness said there were Chief Conservators of Forests only in the Central Provinces and Burma. The Conservators could address the Government direct. The local Governments which had the Chief Conservators were very much in favour of retaining the appointments. Under normal conditions they would not appoint junior officers to the duties of higher officers unless they had put in a considerable period of service, but the Service being short-handed they were obliged to put in men of three or four years' standing to responsible duties.

DISTRIBUTION OF RECRUITS.

Referring to the distribution of recruits on their arrival in India, he advocated an interchange of officers in the different Provinces on the grounds of efficiency. He thought the age of 21 was the ideal for recruitment of forest officers. He advocated the revival of the physical test which was abolished a few years ago. He would substitute forest training in England to that of India, as the same scientific conditions did not exist in this country.

The Chairman:—Assuming that you could get suitable Indians, would you like the door to be thrown open to them?

Mr. Hart:—Facilities have been given to them but they have not taken advantage of them.

That is, none of them have applied to the Secretary of State, for nomination?—Two have come out recently, one from Madras and one from Bombay, either at the end of competitive examination or at the beginning of the nomination system. I think Europeans are better than Indians for the purpose of the Forest Service, but if, for some reasons, the admission of Indians is thought desirable, a competitive examination in India for this special purpose would be the best thing.

Suppose, instead of the present division into the Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Services we had only two classes—the Superior and the Subordinate Services—what would you think of it?—I think it will greatly reduce the chances of the Provincial Service men. For, men promoted from the Subordinate Service could not be given a higher post than that of Extra Assistant Conservator. Personally, I would prefer things being left as they are.

What do you think of promoting Provincial Service men to the Imperial Service?—I should be against it. Provincial Service men would be old by the time they were promoted. I wonder where they could find a place. We are trying to improve the prospects of the provincial men. I prefer direct Indian recruitment for the Imperial Service to promotion from the Provincial Service.

In answer to Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Hart said the Forest Service was one of the most difficult services, where the merit of the recruits could be judged more by personal supervision of the heads of department than by the examination test. The importance of the department lay more in the development of forest research than in working out other details.

Mr. Madge:—In what essential respect does the work done by the Provincial Service men differ from that of the Imperial Service men? Is it not a fact that what an assistant does the superior officer signs?

Mr. Hart:—I am afraid I cannot define the essence of the work performed by the two classes of men. One is employed to assist the other, and the other to supervise the former.

OPEN COMPETITION.

Mr. Sly:—You said that you are in favour of a system of competitive examination among selected candidates for recruitment for the Imperial Service.

Mr. Hart:—Yes.

Till 1908 there was open competition which has, as you say, given you good officers.—Yes.

Would you have any objection to that system being revised if the age is lowered?—No.

In reply to another question put by Mr. Sly, witness said he was in favour of recruiting men at a younger age and sending them to England for a course of European training.

Mr. Sly:—At present there are Extra-Deputy Conservators in the Provincial Service getting Rs. 575 and holding a few major charges. Suppose they were included in the Imperial Service and called Deputy Conservators, who begin with Rs. 580.

Witness:—It could be done but then they would be liable to be sent to any part of India. They could not remain in their own province as at present.

You mean if they fulfil the conditions of the Imperial Service?—Yes.

Mr. Gokhale:—What happens when vacancies in the posts of Extra Deputy Conservators are not filled? Who does the work?

Mr. Hart:—Generally the Extra Assistants take charge of the divisions.

I see about thirty-three appointments have not been filled up. What will happen to these?—As soon as we get trained men to fill those appointments we shall fill them. It is difficult to get trained men on the spot, and it takes time to get men quickly from Dehra Dun. The work to be done by these men is not carried out.

The Provincial Service was created in 1891 or so. Why was no arrangement made for direct recruitment to it till 1906? Why were not men with the best training possible in this country employed?—I don't know.

So it seems that the recommendations of the Public Service Commission of 1887 began to be acted upon in 1906.—It seems so.

Suppose the training at Dehra Dun were greatly improved by the appointment of first class professors, and the men so trained were sent out to Europe for a year or so, would not they be fit for holding major charges?—In point of theoretical training it could be done.

Do you know that 35 years ago a scheme was put forward for the training of the upper controlling staff in India itself? It was then rejected solely on the ground of cost, which was estimated to be £5,000 a year.—I don't know if we could spend a large sum of money on the training of a few men.

What chances here have Indians now of entering the Imperial Forest Service?—Till 1908 there was open competition. Indians did not take part in it. First of all only young Indians who could afford to go to England could take part in it. Secondly, till lately, there was a complaint amongst the members of the service that they were not well paid.

If the examination had been held in India would not Indians have presented themselves at it?—Of course the examination has not been held in India.

THE EURPEAN ELESMENT.

Suppose the present salaries are reduced.—I think you will not then have a sufficient European element in it.

Is it necessary to have any European element?—I think so.

Why?—There are no political considerations but Englishmen love physical work and outdoor life.

Suppose such Indians were forthcoming?—The experiment will have to be tried very cautiously?

While there may be some disadvantages at the beginning, don't you think that the larger employment of Indians will result in economy and will enable us to benefit by the experience gained after years of service?—I don't think such experience is of much use in India.

Public opinion can be formed only in this way.—Yes, but the scheme you propose will be very expensive.

Should not it be tried?—I personally am against it. I prefer the selection of Indians for the higher posts for the present.

Mr. Hart was next examined briefly by the co-opted members.

Mr. Coombes, representative of the Provincial Forest Service, examined by the President, said that personally he was in favour or nomination and selection to be made from among nominated candidates, though the memorandum of the Provincial Service urged that nomination should be abolished and competitive examination introduced instead. In his experience he found Indians anxious to enter the Forest Service; with them it was very popular.

In reply to Mr. Gokhale, he said that Provincial Service men did the same work and had responsibilities as the Imperial Service men and there was hardly any reason why they shouldn't be given more facilities to get into the Imperial Service.

With Mr. Coombes's examination, the committee adjourned for lunch.

RECRUITMENT OF FORESTERS.

On the resumption of the enquiry after lunch the first committee examined Mr. L. Mercer, the President of the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. In reply to a question, he described the existing organisation of the Dehra Dun College and Institute, their staff, syllabus, and scope of work. The defects in the various courses of the studies at the College and Institute could be remedied when the local Governments had established their own training schools.

The Chairman: Do you think a better kind of recruitment could be made if an examination were introduced?

Mr. Mercer: The selection is badly done at present. I think a competitive examination should be held before students are sent.

He was in favour of a reduction of age at which recruitment was made in England, and recommended 21 as the best age. He mentioned that one of the recent recruits, when landed in Bombay, was 28. He was not in favour of supplementary recruitment in India, either for the Imperial or the Provincial Services, first, because Indians hated isolation and second y, they were not too fond of physical exercise, the result being that they had no special authority. He would not recommend any extra facility to be given to Indians to promote them from the Provincial to the Imperial Service. Any promotion at present would be premature and, unless the Provincial Service was considerably improved, it would be difficult to approve of any scheme of promotion. He would not object to the power to individuals being promoted, but he would confine it only to individuals.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said that the reason why officers did not make use of the Forest Code granting them study leave to Europe, was that they did not get much furlough for the purpose.

Answering Mr. Sly, Mr. Hart said it was a very good idea to make chief conservators joint-secretaries or secretaries to local Governments on the same status and with the same prospects as chief engineers in the P.W.D.

In answer to Mr. Gokhale, witness said, as far as his experience went, he did not see good material in India for the Forest Department. He believed that, with the improvement of materials better results could be obtained.

Mr. Gokhale: ,How long ago were forest schools started in England?

Mr. Mercer: In 1884 or 1885; till then students for forestry had to be sent to the continent.

And even now you say there are no forests worth speaking of in England that have been under scientific management for a long time?—Not many.

If this has been no bar to the development of Forest Schools in England, why should it be in India; the Dehra Dun school could be developed and students passing through it sent to Europe for practical training?—They would have to be taught European languages.

Suppose they knew them?—They could be sent then.

What do you think of replacing the present system of nomination by local Governments for admission into the Forest College by open competition?—That will not do as physical qualifications are necessary.

Suppose candidates were first physically tested and then allowed to compete?—That would come to a selection as at present.

No, the test of physical fitness would be regulated by a definite standard,—I should still be against open competition.

You said that a Local Government some time ago nominated the graduates at least two of whom failed to pass in Elementary Mathematics, would not open competition make such a thing impossible?—I do not think open competition will be a good mode of selection of candidates for the forest service.

REDUCTION OF AGE.

Mr. McIntosh, a representative of the Punjab Imperial Forest Service, in the course of his examination, said that the reason why he and his colleagues advocated reduction of age was that men coming out late always resented their not being given important work all at once.

Pandit Gokul Das was the last witness of the Punjab and United Provinces Forest Group. Replying to a question put by Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said that, from personal experience and from a number of applications received, he could say that service in the Forest Department as a career appealed very largely to Indians.

In reply to Mr. Gokhale, he urged that the distinction between Imperial and Provincial should be done away with.

Mr. Gokhale: Is there any work in the Forest Department which cannot be done by Indians with European experience and for which Europeans are essentially necessary?—I think Europeans are necessary for expert knowledge in the special branch.

With conclusion the examination of this witness, the Committee adjourned till Monday.

THE SECOND COMMITTEE.

The second committee opened its session to-day, by the taking of evidence from the Salt Department.

Mr. Scott O'Connor, of the North Indian Salt Department, said that direct recruitment from officers of the Department for higher position was necessary. The best method of recruiting Indians was by promotion in deserving cases and otherwise by a competition for Indians and another for Europeans. The witness, in his memorandum, complained of the inadequate salaries, and pointed out, as an example that probation rs on Rs. 100 had to provide themselves with a horse and furniture. The officers of the Department were in favour of a time scale rather than one of grading. Replying to the chairman, Lord Ronaldshay, the witness said there was no possibility of reducing the personnel of the Department and thereby creating an opportunity for increased pay as the department had already insufficient staff. Witness had made a statement in his memorandum, and he was given an opportunity of giving evidence on it in camera. He stated his willingness to speak before an open committee, and said he urged the appointment of a majority of European officers over Indian. The reason for this was that strict discipline was necessary in the department, and Europeans were more able to maintain that discipline than Indians.

PROSPECTS OF INDIANS.

Cross-examined witness said one Indian could do the work required of him. It was possible for an Indian to rise to an assistant Commissionership, but none had yet done so.

Madhao Pershad Misra, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, the United Provinces, was then called to give evidence. He urged the need for the establishment of inspection. He thought all officers should be recruited from the subordinate ranks. Witness desired to see pension granted after twenty-five years' service instead of thirty, on the ground that the department was harder-worked than the others. Witness had been recruited from the Police and his connection with the Excise Department had caused him the loss of the prospect of filling higher position. He admitted that his contemporaries in the Police Department did not receive his salary. The revenue of his Department in the U. P. he told Sir Murray Hammick, was not so large as in Madras, but in comparison with the expenditure of the two departments, the United Provinces' revenue was large enough to maintain a more expensive establishment.

The committee adjourned for the day.

FALSE FIRE ALARMS.

THIRD WITHIN A SHORT PERIOD.

BOMBAY BRIGADE CALLED TO THE APOLLO BUNDER.

For the third time, within a short period, the Bombay Fire Brigade and the Salvage Corps received a false alarm of fire, yesterday morning.

On the first occasion a boy, out of mischief, broke the glass and turned the handle which brought the fire brigade on the scene only to find there was no outbreak at all. The boy was prosecuted and the Third Presidency Magistrate, before whom the case was brought, took a lenient view and only ordered a few stripes to be given to the boy.

On the second occasion a Borah explained that he took the fire alarm apparatus to be a water stand-pipe, and, feeling thirsty, he broke the glass and turned the handle. To his surprise no water came out, but in a couple of minutes he saw fire engines hurrying to the spot.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, when the Fort streets were full of busy traffic, an alarm was received at the Fort Fire Brigade Station and also at Colaba that there was a fire at Apollo Bunder. Fire engines from both these places and the Salvage Corps repaired to the locality, to find there was no fire at all, either at or near the bunder.

The glass of the fire alarmapparatus in front of the Hotel Majestic was found to have been broken and the police are investigatingthe matter.

On the top of every alarm apparatus the Municipality has put up a notice board in English and the three principal vernacular languages stating what the apparatus is and giving instructions as to how one should use it.

KILLED BY BLASTING OPERATIONS,

STONE BLOWN THROUGH A ROOF.

JURY'S RIDER.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the coroner, held an enquiry touching the death of a Hindu woman named Luxmibai who was killed on October 28, by a stone which was blown away while blasting operations were being conducted at Worli.

Inspector Fern said that a stone weighing a maund and eleven seers was blown from the place where the blasting operations were being carried on, on the east side of Bhundarwada Hill, and passing through the roof of the deceased's house struck her on the back, and she died on the spot. The house was about 250 yards from the place where blasting operations were being conducted.

The licensee, Poona Rukhma, said that he covered the holes before the charges were fired and he had given warnings to the people. He laid three charges. Two of them went off without any accident, but when the third was fired a stone was hurled through the air and fell on the roof of the deceased's house. He could not give any reason for this occurrence.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of death caused by a stone accidentally falling on the deceased, when blasting was being carried on, and added a rider to the effect that the jurors were of opinion that when blasting operations were being conducted the people in the neighbourhood should be warned to move away.

EASTERN NEWS AND NOTES.

The Government of India have now allotted eighty lakhs in all to the United Provinces for "takavi" advances.

Elephant stealing is still a lucrative business in Siam according to a Consular report. A female is worth from £235 to £270, while a good tusker fetches from £300 to £400.

A Motoring Association for the United Provinces was formed at a meeting of motorists held in the Allahabad Club on Saturday. Colonel Gordon presided. It was decided that rules should be drawn up for presentation at the general meeting to be held later.

The following interesting letter from "Chips" appeared in the "Ceylon Times":—Sir,—To settle the usual bet would you be good enough to tell me whether the advertisement, for a Canoodling Canadian Canoe, which was recently inserted in the "Times of Ceylon," was required for a lake in Dimbula or Dikoya. The editor makes the brief reply, "Dikoya."

A strange incident occurred in connection with the execution on the 28th ultimo at Bogambra Jail, Kandy, of Appuhamy, an Arachchi, tried at Nuwara Eliya sessions. Generally death results instantaneously, but in this case about 8 or 9 minutes elapsed after the drop before the man expired. It is stated an enquiry will follow.

With a view to meet the fodder difficulty in affected areas, the Government of India have decided to extend the fodder concession to the United Provinces, and orders are about to issue. The concession will greatly help the Provincial Government to deal with the situation which has arisen owing to the partial failure of the khariff crop.

Some interesting additions were made to the Lucknow Museum last year and are noted in the annual report of that institution just received. Some workmen, while engaged in cutting a hedge at Saheth, the site of the ancient Jetavana, unearthed two small gilt brass images, with other relics, which were sent to the Museum by the Executive Enginner of the Public Works Department at Gonda. One of the images represents the Buddha at the time of enlightenment and has an inscription giving the Buddhist creed formula; the other is an image of Tara, the goddess of mercy. All the objects found at Saheth are stated to be Lamaistic. They have formed a nucleus for a collection of brass antiquities in the Museum. The number of visitors to the Lucknow Museum during the year exceeded 91,000. This number is not so large as the records of visitors in previous years; but "the Museum is now an educational institution and no more a 'wonder house' or a place of recreation."

A black mail case is proceeding at Colombo in which the complainant is Walter De-Soeysa, who recently toured in India a member of the wealthiest Sinhalese family in Ceylon. One of the accused is an exclerk and the other is said to be his confederate. The former is alleged to have stolen letters received by DeSoeysa from an American lady and these were offered back to him first for Rs. 50,000. An interview between De-Soeysa and the confederate was arranged in which a shorthand-writer and police inspector were present concealed behind a screen. Here it was agreed that the letters should be handed over for Rs. 20,000. Complainant in his evidence told a sensational story. He said that the letters were from an American lady in order to shield whom he had already paid Rs. 85,000. He had been blackmailed in England for three years. A bogus maintenance case was brought against him and he consented to the judgment, but he was never asked to pay anything. He tried to commit suicide. The case was adjourned.

The Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, and Viscount Knollys have joined the Grand Council of the British Dominions Exhibition, 1915.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE" NOV. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s ss. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 6-30 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on to-morow, and brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Smith, A K and Mrs
Ray, R L and Mrs
Burton Capt G W and Mrs
Boyce, Capt R B and Mrs
Lawrence, H R L and Mrs
Henley, Capt C F and Mrs and inft
Rossetter, Mrs and inft
Dawe, W S and Mrs
Dillon, Hon Mrs C Harsden, H
Piper, Miss R
Barr, Mrs A D
Rowbotham, C J
Mackellar, Dr Margt
Manary, Miss B
Guthrie, H
Carnduff, W A T and Mrs
Anderson, Mrs and Miss
Foljambe, Col G S Mrs and Miss
Abbot, Mrs L H
Abbots, Mrs, child
Guest, Dr Edna
Gordon, Miss K
Boyce, Miss K M
Carter, Col J R B G
C Jehangirs, Sir and Nat Servt
Seymour, Mrs A H
Ware, Miss L
Mayers, Miss
Southey, Miss
Edge, Miss
James, Mrs J L Mrs, 2 infts and nurse
Murray, Miss N
Mercer, E
Brenner, K
Thomas, R
Moody, Capt F
Plunkett, Mrs L
Wiles, Miss
Millard, Miss G
Bale, F
Willcox, A V
McAllister, Mrs maid
Mrs Spencer's ayah

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Darell, Lt R D E
Marshall, O
Rhodes, C W, Mrs
Wildman, Lt A H
Lockhart, Lt J F K
Browin, Lt Col J P
Sloggett, Capt A G H
Cooks, J H E
Beazley, Mr G H Mrs
Mayne, C
Phipson, Capt E S Mrs
Kemble, Lt T A
Jackson, Lt C H
Haynes, Lt W F
Shafto, E D
Furney, Maj J L Mrs
Carlisle, Lt J E C
Cummins, H J
Erskine, K C S
Bird, Lt Col R Mrs
Izat, Capt W R
MacQuoid, Maj C
Bannerman, Capt O Mrs
Walshaw, F
Steenstrand, G
Dunsford, Capt E H
Cook, D F
Richardson, Hon Justice T W Mrs
Ommanney, Lt W M
Maxwell, Col H G and Mrs
Halliday, Sir F
Taylor, N
Parree, Mrs
Dunsford, Mrs
Abud, L T Col H M
Rowntree, A F
Simms, E W P
Bennett, Capt O D
Bignell, Capt P H
Pelter, A B
Chesney, D P
Baroda, H H Maharaja and Maharanee
Indira, Princess
Tottenham, Miss
Nimbalker, G R
Parab, C Apt R S
Mayer, Dr C Mrs and infts
Wagh
Pendse
Burrows, Mrs
Jumma, Mrs
Jacq, Mme
Schmidt, O
Anderson, H W
Gent
Leslie, J Mrs and infants
Procter, Sir H E E
Brown, Capt V Y and Mrs
Meyer, Mr
Smith, A S Mrs
Swan, Maj C J H
Heathcote, L V
Birlett, J W and Mrs
Jehangir, Sir C Lady.
Jehangir, Miss
Jehangir, Miss.
Seymour, Capt A H
Ewing, J
Monro, Miss
Duggan, E M
Grieve, J W A
Ghose, B B
Boult, Miss R M
Scott, F B
Spencer, Maj A W B and Mrs.
Schimmelbusch, P
Milne, W Mrs
Gwtakin, Capt F
Thomas, B D
Hamilton, J
Grant, Maj W O
Hordern, Capt E J E
Smith, E A
Ferguson, G A Mrs and infts, children ayah and a Nat Servt.
Holden, Maj H N
Maurin, E
Stephens, W B
Laurie, G B
Walliams, J K
Forman, Miss V
Cove, V D
Sommerfield, A
Seddon, H S
Pigott, J
Osman, G
Villiers, E
Munoh, Mr. P.,
Mc Murray, Mr Mrs
Carne, F W
Reynolds, Miss
Malik, M N
Leslises, Mrs J and ayah
Matthews, Lt F M
Teed, Mrs A
Stock, E J
Moorhead, E J
Hall, L
Templeton, C W
Skeen, E H K

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Moreland, W H
Baruoha, R G
Broadwith, W
Smith, T
Duff, A C
Dalglish, R
Rees, Capt J G
Dovey, A G
Dickinson, A

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Fanshawe, G D Mrs
Mc Hardy, Miss A
Baltye, Mrs, Miss and Capt C
Tiplady, Mr

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Hext, Capt G T B and Mrs
Harford, J
Moysey, E L
Capstick, W D
Rainey, Lt Col E F
Moysey, Mrs
Mitchell, Capt H S
Hutchinson, Capt W G Mrs.

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The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 7, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

HAIR CAME OUT IN HANDFULS

Began as Ringworm. Left Bald Patch, then Scaly with Hard Crust-like Substance. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured Her.

11, Ford Rd., Gosport, Hants, Eng.—"My little girl's head was bad for nearly two years. It first began as ringworm. The hair came out in handfuls, leaving a bald patch, and then it became scaly with a hard crust-like substance. It would weep occasionally and be sore. I kept her home from school it looked so badly; and it was very irritated and of course was a great worry. I tried several remedies without success, but that did not seem to do it much good. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment then. The first application seemed to ease it, so I perseveed with them and it soon got in the way for the better and now it is all right. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my child, and her hair is growing." (Signed) Mrs. Selina M. Peters, May 23, 1912.

For treating poor complexions, red, rough skins, pimples, blackheads, itching, scaly scalps, chapped hands, dandruff and dry, thin, falling hair, as well as burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, sores, eczemas and rashes, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have been the world's favorites for more than a generation. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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AGENTS WANTED.

THE WEATHER.

PRACTICALLY NO RAIN IN INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOV. 5.

Practically no rain is reported this morning. The temperature is high in the central parts of the country and normal elsewhere. Conditions are again unsettled in the United Provinces and in the extreme north.

Forecast:—A few light showers in the Western Himalayas.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock :—

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (4th)	90·8	77·6	...	0·00
Multan	86·3	60·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	79·4	54·6	...	0·41
Lahore	85·4	55·2	...	0·00
Sirsa ...	85·3	55·0	...	0·00
Ambala	87·5	52·9	...	0·05
Delhi	84·0	61·8	...	0·00
Agra	91·0	65·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	88·3	60·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	91·6	64·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	87·5	66·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	91·1	59·0	...	0·00
Jacobabad	99·1	59·3	...	0·00
Karachi	89·0	72·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	88·1	55·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	88·2	72·1	...	0·00
Kotah	93·6	64·6	...	0·00
Bhuj	90·0	66·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	85·8	78·2	...	0·00
Veraval	85·1	70·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	93·1	67·3	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	93·0	66·8	...	0·00
Surat	94·4	65·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	94·6	68·2	...	0·00
Deesa	94·3	69·4	...	0·06
Neemuch	89·3	59·5	...	0·00
Indore	92·1	61·1	...	0·00
Jubbulpore	89·3	56·3	...	0·00
Saugor	92·8	62·1	...	0·00
Hoshangabad	91·1	59·4	...	0·00
Khandwa	94·2	61·1	...	0·00
Akola	96·2	5·9	...	0·00
Amraoti	90·8	64·8	...	0·00
Nagpur	91·1	59·3	...	0·00
Chanda	84·5	58·0	...	...
Raipur	87·7	63·6	...	...
BOMBAY	86·9	74·1	...	...
Ratnagiri	86·3	70·4	...	...
Mormugao	84·0	71·7	...	...
Karwar	87·4	70·0	...	...
Malegaon	93·9	5·1	...	...
Ahmednagar	89·6	57·0	...	...
Poona	90·0	58·8	...	...
Sholapur	91·8	62·6	...	0·00
Bijapur	92·2	64·8	...	0·00
Belgaum	86·3	59·5	...	0·00
Aurangabad	88·9	63·0	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·4	53·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	88·8	62·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	87·3	75·3	...	0·00
Calicut	86·8	75·6	...	2·03
Cochin	87·2	73·7	...	0·96
Colombo	87·5	74·5	...	1·76
Masulipatam	87·8	70·2	...	0·00
Bellary	91·0	66·8	...	0·00
Cuddapah	90·5	70·5	...	0·00
Madras	86·5	73·0	...	0·24
Bangalore	82·8	63·3	...	0·00
Coimbatore	88·4	69·3	...	0·34
Trichinopoly	88·1	71·3	...	0·30
Negapatam	84·7	7·2	...	4·32

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th November, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; day temperature is also above normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme western and north-western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderatly clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess at Indore. Minimum temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier that usual. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been again dry. A few showers are possible in the extreme south.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 5th November 1913, was 30·128 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

AN AMERICAN'S STORIES.

SOME NEW TALES OF KING EDWARD.

THE HOOK ON THE BATH-ROOM DOOR.

"Things I Remember" by Frederick Town send Martin published in mail week, is an amiable and gentle book of gossip and recollections, chiefly concerned with Anglo-American society in England. Its author is a well-known American who in many ways has become very English, and he is brother of the late Bradley Martin. His book pretends to be no more than the jotting down of incidents by one who has found life a pleasant journey and has met many interesting people. In this way the author is hampered by no restrictions of form. He tells a story about someone in Paris, and hops directly from there to Japan or the Scottish Highlands in the next paragraph.

One of the best stories that he tells is of King Edward, and it illustrates also the type of domestic stories in which Mr. Martin's book abounds: "Lady Burton . . . once told me an amusing incident which occurred when the late King Edward stayed at Glenquoich. 'I hope, sir, that you have found everything to your liking?' she said to the royal visitor. "Yes," answered the King, 'but, if I may make a suggestion, one little thing would add greatly to the comfort of your guests.' 'Oh, sir . . . what can it be?' 'Well, Lady Burton,' said his Majesty 'the one thing needful is a hook on the bath-room door.'"

"I have observed," says the author, "that a certain section of the English Press appears to disapprove of the publication of anecdotes of 'human' character concerning King Edward. . . . I think anecdotes of the late King which show him in a kindly light possess considerable interest to this generation, for in a manner they keep green the memory of a monarch who was intensely admired by his subjects." Mr. Martin, happily, tells quite a number of good stories about the late King. "He never cared much for American men. Mrs. Sands once asked him the reason, and received the reply: 'They are not adaptable, that's the reason!' The late King used to tell Miss Alice de Rothschild that, although American women were charming his one adverse criticism was that they passed judgment upon each other too sharply. 'Whenever I ask Consuelo Duchess of Manchester about an American lady,' said his Majesty, 'I am invariably told "Oh, sir, she has no position at home; out there she would be just dirt under our feet."'" This is not the only anecdote, by the way, which shows that snobbishness is not confined to the English section of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Mr. Martin has much to say on the subject of American women in English society which is intersting and true. 'The girl from the Golden West who came straight to Mayfair, with a few cowboy admirers lurking in the background, and shocked her aristocratic chaperon at every turn, is now looked upon as pre-historic. An American girl's debut is almost preordained, for her destiny has been arranged for her, and her education commences from the day of her birth. I sometimes pity the girl who is subjected to the endless routine which is supposed to fit her for a position in American society or to qualify her for the British peerage.

A FASCINATING PERSONALITY.

"The late Duchess of Manchester, Consuelo, of immortal memory, was a penniless girl when she married the Duke, but wherever she went she attracted rich and poor alike solely through her fascinating personality. . . . Consuelo told me that on one occasion when the late King dined with her the dinner was practically provided by her friends, who contributed plats for the occasion. His Majesty expressed himself as delighted with the dinner, 'And what is more' he added with a smile, 'I know exactly where all the dishes come from, for each lady has sent the one I always like served when I dine at her house.'"

Mr. Martin apologises for the following digression on the subject of precious stones, but every feminine reader of his book will thank him for it: "My sister-in-law, Mrs. Bradley Martin, was fortunate enough to acquire some wonderful gems at the sale of the French Crown Jewels, and she now possesses some lovely pieces, notably a ruby necklace which was made for Marie Antoinette. The necklace has a history, for the story goes that when the unfortunate Queen first clasped it round her throat she gave a shudder, saying: 'Take it away, I cannot bear this band of blood!' Mrs. Bradley Martin also has a beautiful cluster of diamond grapes which belonged to Louis XIV., and the grapes and the accompanying pendant were always sewn on her gown whenever she wore them. I remember the pendant was missed one night when she had dined with Lincoln, who was then Minister in London. There was a great hue and cry for the missing jewel, but it was never found. One day we heard that Mr. Lincoln's butler, who had tried to commit suicide, and was dying, wished to see a member of our family. The request seemed strange, but I regret his wish was not complied with at once, for the secret of my sister-in-law's missing pendant evidently died with him. 'Mrs. Martin's diamonds, Mrs. Martin's diamonds!' was all the answer he would give to those who asked him what so troubled his mind in the hour of death."

BURDEN OF RICH POSSESSIONS.

After this there were two other attempts on Mrs. Martin's precious possessions, and these gave rise to the following, which may be taken as a warning to all ambitious women who desire to see themselves ablaze with diamonds: "The possession of valuable jewels causes a certain amount of anxiety, and I believe the majority of Mrs. Martin's now spend most of their time at the bank. Personally I am inclined to share Mr. Andrew Carnegie's opinion that jewel-wearing is a relic of barbarism, and that women are not at their best when they load themselves with diamonds. But Andrew Carnegie will never induce women to think that simplicity becomes them better than sapphires, or that a dainty ribbon is better than a riviere of diamonds. I think that the cold glitter of precious stones literally fascinates some women, and exercises a kind of spell over them. I have known cases where certain jewels have become the masters of their wearers, and others where excessive envy of certain ornaments has at last ended in theft and disgrace. Jewels, it will be seen, never bring women real happiness. They are worried when they have got them, and worried when they have not.

Mr. Martin's book ends with a number of reflections on life in general, which show that his heart is very much in the right place, and "Things I Remember" should certainly interest his wide circle of friends.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

FOX'S LEAP FROM A BRIDGE.

A fox, started from a drain by the Cheshire Hounds during a meet at Church Minshull, made a desperate bid for freedom by leaping the parapet of a bridge. Pursued by a terrier, he left the fields and took to the roadway, but crossing Beam Bridge over the River Weaver found himself face to face with a pedestrian. Without a moment's hesitation the fox sprang over the bridge wall into the water, twenty feet below. So impressed were the sportsmen by the animal's desperate resource that they rescued him from the stream and then set him at liberty.

SMUGGLING BY AEROPLANE.

For long, smuggling by means of powerful motor-cars was practised on the Franco-Belgain frontier, and though not stamped out the police are now too vigilant to make the game worth the candle. The carriers of contraband, in consequence, have had recourse to more modern methods. According to the "Journal" an aeroplane has for some time been transporting dutiable goods, such as tobacco and lace, from near Armentieras, in Belgium, to certain places in the Pas de Calais Department. The pilot does not land; he planes down until within easy distance of the ground, and then throws out his packages, which are received and concealed by accomplices.

CAMORRIST RELEASED.

The Camorrist Abbatemaggio, who denounced the Camorra chiefs in his evidence at the Viterbo trial, and largely contributed to their conviction, has been released from prison says a Rome telegram having served a sentence of two years for burglary. Abbatemaggio is considered a traitor by the Camorra, and his life is threatened. The police have not allowed him to go to Naples, but have kept him in the small town of Santa Maria, near Capua, where he has been joined by his wife. Meanwhile arrangements are being made for his conveyance to Northern Italy, where he will remain under police protection until he decides either to emigrate to America or hide his identity and settle somewhere far away from Naples.

SAW NAPOLEON'S ARMY.

The "Fronkfurter Zeitung" has unearthed at the village of Dormowo, in the district of Meseritz, Prussian Poland, an old woman who can prove by undeniable official papers that she will be 120 years old on Oct. 15. She is doubtless the only living person in Germany who actually saw Napoleon's army march through on its way to Moscow. Later she saw the Russian Cossacks cross the frontier chasing the French back. Hedwig Stavne was born at Pleschen, on the Russian frontier, on Oct. 15, 1794, the daughter of a smallinn-keeper. Hedwig remembers therefore the passing of Jerome's right wing of the Grand Army. She says the troops behaved very well, but "the beggars wouldn't eat black bread," and her mother killed geese and chickens for them. On the other hand she remembers with terror the passing of Cossacks. Her father fled with all his cattle into a neighbouring forest to escape them, and for days Hedwig carried food to her father there. Despite her age, Hedwig still acts as goosegirl (minder of geese) to Dormowo, where she is known as "Babusia" (grandmother).

MISS PANKHURST'S WIG.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was re-arrested under the "Cat and Mouse" Act in mail week outside Poplar Town Hall, which she was about to enter to address a meeting. The hall was packed, and many of the women and some of the men carried short lengths of rope with a knotted end. All persons were scrutinised by the police as they entered. The meeting had been in progress some time when a woman approached the main entrance. She appeared to be elderly, and wore a long grey coat and white muffler. She was suddenly seized by three detectives. There was a shriek and a woman cried "It's Sylvia." The detectives, who were instantly surrounded by fifty policemen, hurried their prisoner along Newby-place into the East India Dock-road, placed her in a waiting taxicab and drove to Holloway Prison. Miss Fankhurst's wig fell off just before she entered the cab. A man and a woman were also arrested on a charge of interfering with the police.

THE BITER BIT.

An enterprising cigar merchant lately sent to a French doctor a box of 150 cigars, accompanied by the following letter:—

"Dear Sir,—It is true that you have not ordered any cigars from me. Nevertheless, I take the liberty of sending you 150, being convinced that you cannot fail to appreciate their fine aroma. Enclosed you will find an account for the cost amounting to fifteen shillings."

The doctor, finding that several of his friends receiving similar consignments had forwarded the money demanded, smoked all the cigars and then replied as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—It is true that you have not asked for a consultation with me. I take the liberty, however, of sending you enclosed five prescriptions, which will certainly some day be of use to you, and with which you will be as satisfied as I was with your cigars. The fee for my prescriptions is three shillings each, so that our accounts now balance each other."

WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE IN A CHANNEL BOAT.

The Grand Jury of the East Sussex Quarter Sessions, at Lewes, threw out the bill in the case of Marie Magnaud, an Italian woman, who was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a diamond ring belonging to Stephanie Semmondi, a Hungarian woman, in a steamer from Dieppe to Newhaven. The prosecutrix placed the ring by a basin while washing her hands. The accused at the same time washed with a piece of soap belonging to her. Afterwards the ring was missed and at Newhaven a detective found it in Mrs. Magnaud's handbag. The defence was that the ring adhered to Mrs. Magnaud's soap, and that she placed it in her bag without seeing it. The Chairman (Sir Frederick Albert Bosanquet, K.C.) stated that there was no cause for suspicion against Mrs. Magnaud. The same sort of mistake or accident had occurred in other places. Mrs. Magnaud was a woman of good character. It was stated that letters had been received from three people who had read about the case in the Press, recalling similar personal experiences to that of Mrs. Magnaud.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

SMILES.

Out of the rush of autumn publishing comes the following story concerning a volume of prose selections (says the "Manchester Guardian"). The editor had proposed to include a characteristic piece from "Self-Help," and the question of copyright arose. The publisher (the worthy head of a distinguished house) himself took the matter in hand, and sent the editor an autograph note to the following effect:—

"I have written to Mr. Smiles respecting the selection you propose to make from his writings, but there has been no reply. Under the circumstances I think you had better omit this piece."

Naturally there is much curiosity as to how and where "Mr. Smiles" was addressed.

RHODES AND RAIN.

Among the stories in a book which the Duchess of Aosta is publishing is one relating to the celebrated statue of Cecil Rhodes which stands in the main square of Bulawayo. The Empire-builder is figured in contemplation of his achievement, with head bared. The whole district had been grievously plagued by drought for over a twelvemonth, when the natives got up a great agitation and marched in enormous numbers to the square, and, thronging around the statue, insisted that the statue of Cecil Rhodes should immediately be given a top hat. They said that "Heaven respects this great creator of Empire far too much to send the needed rain while he stands there bareheaded."

"HILDA TRAMWAYS."

Three young fellows came into the car together. Two were eagerly discussing modern novels. To the third the conversation did not appear to contain so much interest. One of the literary pair mentioned Arnold Bennett. "Heard of him Tom?" he inquired of the unenthusiastic one.

"Yes. Wrote 'Straphanger,' didn't he?"

"Oh, no," said the other, with a wink at the third member of the party. You're thinking of 'Hilda Tramways.'"—"Manchester Guardian."

GOLF.

On the notice board of a Liverpool golf club (says the "Liverpool Daily Post") appear the following verses, typewritten on the club notepaper:—

Swat the ball and walk a mile,
Swat the ball it's worth your while;
Walk a mile and swat the ball,
Walk some more. Nor is that all.
Swat the ball and walk—what then?
Swat the ball and walk again.
After that you walk and—what?
Once again the ball you swat.
Swat the ball and walk still more,
Keep on swatting as before;
When as far as this you've got,
Swat and walk, then walk and swat.

Golf, of course, has been defined as a good walk spoilt; and a low comedian once described the game thusly: "You hit a ball as faras you can, and if you find it the same day you have won."

A JOLLY DAY.

Not long ago a North-country vicar married an elderly couple at eleven o'clock in the morning. At three in the afternoon his duties took him to the neighbouring cemetery, where he met the same couple seated lovingly on one of the benches.

"You see, sir," the husband explained, "my wife is a real fun for pleasure. I wanted to goo back to me work this afternoon, but th' missus sed we'd better enjoy ourselves to th' full and mak' a day on't."

A TRUE BABY STORY.

The following true story from the "Liverpool Daily Post" gives a delightful glimpse of a very little child. The baby who was just beginning to prattle, was taken to walk in an orchard where some bantam fowls were turned loose. One perky little cock stood right in the child's path craned his neck, and uttered a shrill "Cock a-doodle-doo." The little girl bent down her head so as to be as near the level of the bird as possible, and then lisped in the most pleading voice "Pleath, will you thay that adain?"

"SPLENDID" GOLF.

I know now when a young lady begins play "really splendid" golf (says a writer in the "Glasgow News"). Two young ladies entered our compartment at Whitecraigs, and having placed a bag of shining clubs on the rack, one of them said to her companion: "Do you know, you played really splendid golf today." "Oh, how could you say that!" exclaimed the other in pleased tones; "you know I haven't long started." "Oh, that's nothing," explained the critic in tones that clearly left no doubt in the mind of the criticised one; "didn't you only miss the ball three times in eighteen holes!"

AT BULL RUN.

Two soldiers were speaking about the battle of Bull Run (says the "Argonaut"). One of them was a Yankee, the other an Irishman. "Pat," said the Yankee "were you at the battle of Bull Run?" "I was," said Pat, "Did you run, too?" "I did" said Pat, "and the man that did not run is there yet."

PICKING UP FLESH.

The wayward young man, broken in health, was sent to the South-West to recuperate. He was in gaol in Arizona for stealing a hindquarter of beef. He wrote home: "Dear Father,—I've picked up some flesh since I came here, but am still confined to my room. Please send me dols. 100."—"Argonaut"

UNAPPRECIATED UNIFORM.

PLAIN CLOTHES WANTED BY CUSTOMS' OFFICERS.

The Customs officers of France are beginning an agitation to be relieved of the duty of wearing uniform and carrying weapons. Whereas their colleagues in similar callings in Germany are constantly in riguing to obtain the privilege of assuming the sword or of adding another gilt button to their coat, the officials with whom travellers are familiar at French ports and frontier stations modestly disclaim the distinction of a uniform.

"We are armed like brigands," said one of these Customs officers. "We are loaded like mules with all sorts of cumbersome and useless articles. There is our revolver. What use do we make of it? First comes an order directing that it is to be worn on the left side. Then comes another that it is to be carried on the right. Probably we shall soon be ordered to wear it in the small of the back. As for the regulations affecting the use of the revolver, they fill several circulars, and all they amount to is that it is never to be used at all. Then we have a sword. It constantly gets in the way of our legs, and it is never even sharpened."

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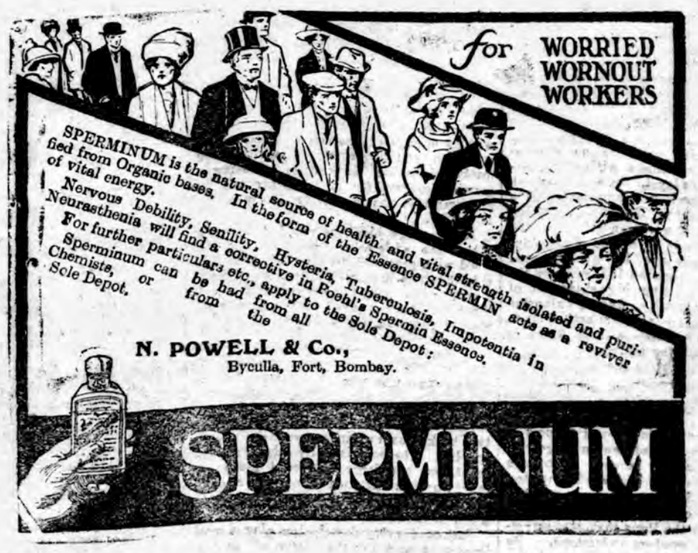
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THE TWO SERVICES.

AN INEVITABLE INCREASE.

The Navy Estimates for the ensuing year are always considered at the October Cabinet Councils, and on this occasion Mr. Churchill has to face his Ministerial colleagues in circumstances which compel further provision for the defence of the Empire than has already been forecast by the First Lord. The pressure of naval competition is on the increase, and at the same time economies which it may be possible to effect on some votes are largely neutralised by increases in other directions, so that the growth of naval expenditure may be expected to show a further rise. The Estimates, as originally prepared last year, amounted to about £50,000,000, but were cut down by nearly £5,000,000. No surprise will be felt if the former sum is set down as the irreducible minimum for the requirements of the naval service in 1914-15 which are now under consideration.

GOVERNMENT V. CONTRACT-BUILT SHIPS.

Notwithstanding that the battleship Queen Elizabeth, which was launched at Portsmouth in mail week had been on the building slip a year all but five days, which is considerably above the normal period, the occasion brings once more into prominence the fact that the Government dockyards build much faster than private firms. The sister ships, Iron Duke and Benbow, of the 1911-12 programme, afford a striking illustration of this. The former vessel was laid down at Portsmouth in January, 1912, and launched in October, 1912; the latter was laid down on the Clyde in May, 1912, and is still in the pre-launching stage of construction. In the meantime, the Queen Elizabeth, of the 1912-13 programme has been launched at Portsmouth. The comparison may be applied in a similar manner to Devonport Dockyard, which, with about four months lead, will, with the launch of the Warspite this month, have put afloat two battleships to one contract-built ship on the Clyde "thereby," as the "Glasgow Daily Record" says "accentuating in the eyes of administrators the lamentable effects of delay in construction."

A SERIOUS DEPRIVATION.

The answer to this may be that shipbuilding has been retarded owing to labour troubles, but this applies also to the Government establishments and accounts for the Queen Elizabeth and Warspite having been an abnormally long time on the slips. On the other hand, the delay in getting the Benbow afloat may be attributable to the pressure of work which is particularly felt at the Clyde yards, and this may also account for the Emperor of India (ex-Delhi), which was laid down at Messrs. Vickers' yard the same time as the Benbow was at Messrs. Beardmore and Co.'s, nearly seventeen months ago, being still on the stock. At the end of September according to Lloyd's Register, there were seventy-four ships building for the British Admiralty, sixty-one of which are in the hands of private firms, which are also constructing 124,700 tons of fighting ships for foreign Powers. Private shipbuilding firms would seem therefore to have "bitten off more than they can chew" by accepting orders which cannot be executed without delay. The most disquieting feature of the delay in the case of the Benbow is the statement made by the "Glasgow Daily Record" that "a Clyde establishment was deprived of participation in this year's battleship contracts for no other reason than the probability of delays arising." The moral of this drastic penalty is obvious.

OUTLERS AND DOCKYARD "MATEYS."

The gangway incident in the Bellerophon at Devonport has been greatly magnified in its importance-a mole-hill out of which it was sought to make a mountain. It is, however, an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the official inquiry which has been held into the circumstances will, there is good reason to believe, result in regulations, being promulgated which will prevent the recurrence of a similar incident. Either a rule must be laid down that during a vessel's refit it is permissible to have a gangway for the use of officers only, or in default of this the gold-laced servant of the King will have no alternative but to rub shoulders with the over-alled, but not less loyal, "matey." Perish the thought, especially in the case of a refit like that of the Bellerophon, which involves about 700 workmen going in and out of the ship daily by means of gangways The incident may not be without good effect in another direction if it enforces the desirability of putting big ships out of commission temporarily during extensive refits and sending their officers and men to the depot, where as a rule there is accommodation for the asking.

THE GENERALS' LIST.

The recent promotions—and failures to promote—to the rank of lieutenant-general have not unnaturally caused a certain amount of discussion. The whole question is avowedly a difficult and delicate one, but it is clear from certain comments which have appeared in the Press that its principles are not everywhere understood. By some it is assumed that this particular promotion is—or should be—governed by seniority alone, and that any omission to advance the senior major-general is clear proof that the responsible officials have been guilty of the grossest dishonesty in the interest of personal friends. For the benefit of those scribes it is therefore necessary to point out that promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general is governed by selection pure and simple, and that, too, for very excellent reasons. The mental and bodily activities of general officers are fully as liable to deterioration as are those of less distinguished mortals, and it occurs more frequently than might be supposed that the promising colonel who deservedly gained general's rank has after some six years in it reached the limit of his military usefulness. Another school of thought regards the passing over of a major-general for further advancement as a distinct slur on the officer concerned, and one which should only be incurred in certain well-defined cases, concerning which no one can have any doubt. This, again, can never be the practice, for a moment's reflection will show that the duties and responsibilities of a lieutenant-general and a major-general are widely different, and it is right and proper that only those especially fitted for the higher rank should be advanced.

RECENT PROMOTIONS.

At the same time, the problem of discriminating between the qualifications of different individuals is a complex one Speaking generally, we may assume that the Selection Board has at its disposal evidence which should enable it to pronounce a fairer judgment than can the irresponsible critic, and it may be asserted that the majority of its decisions command the approval of the Service at large. Dispute naturally rages over the cases of those individuals who may be regarded as on the border line—namely those whom as many consider fit for advancement as there are others who do not, and of these there has lately been a plentiful crop. One refrains from mentioning the names of men who, at any rate, must be suffering from a sense of disappointment, and it is always possible that their cases will meet with further consideration, but it cannot be denied that recent proceedings of the Selection Board have caused some comment, and many have been unable to draw that strict line between the lucky and unlucky ones which authority has so pointedly done Much sympathy is expressed with one well-known general officer by those serving under him, and after all they are no mean judges. It would appear, too, that India is at the moment an unpromising country in which to study the art of generalship, and it would be interesting to know why this is so. A further important, though highly delicate, subject is that of the private life of individuals, and how much such matters should stand in the way of the advancement in the service of good officers. A study of recent decisions leaves this interesting point still unelucidated.

LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW MATERIALS.

The woman who has a love for clothes, not only as personal possessions, but on account of the beauty of their colours, textures, and designs, should consider herself extraordinarily lucky if she lives anywhere near London, writes a lady correspondent. The method of London shopping has undergone most remarkable changes during the last few years. Formerly one could only go into a shop for the actual purpose of buying something and a too assiduous shopwalker always conducted one as expeditiously as possible to the desired department. But now all the best shops encourage one to go in at any time and roam about at will without any need to become a buyer. Then again the regular dress pageants are a complete fashion education in themselves and to them we owe a debt of gratitude, for since they have become more or less general there has been quite a remarkable improvement in the average woman's manner of dressing. That is something to be thankful for, at any rate, and now that the whole trend of fashions is towards simplicity of style we ought soon to become perfectly dressed nations.

There are several new materials this season, all of which are noted for their beautiful draping qualities. A new soft wool material resembling serge is known as "agaric" and a new ribbed silk is called "failletine." Among the broche materials comes broche tissue; this is a most gorgeous material, though its use is chiefly confined to opera cloaks.

OSTRICH FEATHER TRIMMING.

A pretty novelty for trimming dresses, cloaks, and rest-gowns is formed of ostrich feathers. The feathers are arranged so that they look almost like a delicately-curled fringe, and when used with discretion the effect is extremely artistic. A simple and beautiful rest-gown of buttercup-yellow and white broche ninon had this pretty ostrich feather trimming outlining the V-shaped neck and edging the sleeves and crossover front. The tea-gown fell in long graceful folds from shoulder to hem, the folds being caught up across the front and held in position at the side of the waist with a quaint little chou of ostrich feathers. This feather trimming is also being used on millinery but it needs some what careful manipulation or it may look a trifle dowdy. A delightful little close-fitting hat of leaf-brown plush had a narrow band of ostich feather trimming to match taken straight round the top of the crown. No other trimming was used, but none was needed, for the effect was charming.

FIBRE FEATHERS.

The black velvet hat still goes on its way rejoicing, and the latest trimming is a wreath and aigrette of white fibre feather. It makes no pretence of being a genuine feather, for it is rather stiff in appearance but as a novelty it is quite attractive.

Another new black velvet hat has one side of the wide brim turned up flat and lined with grey corded silk. Except at this side the trim is narrow all the way round. The crown is slightly draped and a tall "ramrod" feather of red held in place by a black velvet bow is the only trimming.

THE LARGE BACK BOW.

For younger people the large bow of chiffon or net which is spread right across the back of an evening gown is a pretty novelty. The bow is really placed at the waist, but the large outspread loops are caught up and fastened almost as high as the shoulders, thus covering nearly the whole of the back.

Sashes of every description play a most important part in the dress of to-day. They are worn quite narrow, moderately wide, and again so wide that they completely cover the hips. They are greatly worn on afternoon costumes consisting of a frock and coat, and although they cannot be said to give one a slim appearance they do not, if arranged properly and if the colour is in harmony with the coat, make one look in the least ungainly.

Parisiennes are most lavish with jewels for decorating evening frocks and cloaks this season. A very original frock that must have cost a fabulous sum of money was of old rose charmeuse and pearl embroidery. The pearls were all strung separately and arranged in festoons with straight lines of strung pearls in between. The complete tunic was formed of these festoons of pearls, and a graceful cape-like berthe covered the corsage. A novel drapery arrangement was shown at the back of the dress. A length of satin was tucked into the back of the low decolletage, and hung in straight, gradually widening folds until it reached the edge of the tunic, when it was folded loosely underneath.

EMBROIDERED ANKLETS.

Stockings being so much in evidence these days, new designs are always appearing. The latest looks as if the wearer had a chain of coloured beads round each ankle. In reality these chains are just embroidery worked on so that they represent beads. It isn't exactly a pretty fashion, for it has a tendency to make the ankle look slightly thick. The Post Impressionist stocking is another novelty, but this is frankly hideous, and will not be worn by any but ultra-fashionable folk.

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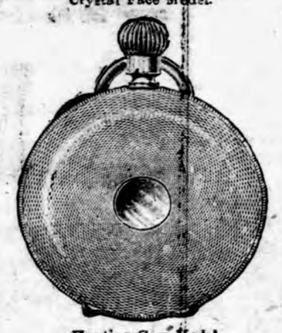

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